

The MARINE CORPS GAZETTE

Major Edwin N. McClellan, U. S. Marine Corps, Editor

Vol. VII.

MARCH, 1922.

No. 1.

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PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY

THE MARINE CORPS ASSOCIATION

227 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Editorial Office: Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00

Entered as second-class matter, July 26, 1918, at the Post Office at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized November 23, 1918.

MAINTENANCE RECORDS

1. General Information

2. Description of Work
3. Date of Work
4. Name of Worker
5. Location of Work
6. Time of Work
7. Materials Used
8. Tools Used
9. Remarks

10. Signature of Worker

11. Signature of Supervisor

12. Date of Completion

13. Remarks

The Marine Corps Gazette

VOLUME VII.

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THE BATTLE OF BLANC MONT RIDGE

By MAJOR EDWIN N. McCLELLAN, U.S.M.C.

OVER the desolated white chalky ground of the Champagne the Second Division, as a unit of the Fourth French Army, won the Battle of Blanc Mont Ridge. The battle was fought between October 3 and 9, 1918, and took place over ground that was scarred and shell-pocked by years of artillery fire, marked with huge mine craters, gridironed with an intricate maze of deep trenches and concrete fortifications, and covered with tangled masses of wire.

This offensive proved to be one of the most powerful and effective of the sledge-hammer blows struck by Marshal Foch against the retreating enemy. The victory was achieved "against a persistent defense worthy of the grimmest period of trench warfare,"¹ reported General Pershing, and forced "the Germans to fall back before Rheims and yield positions which they had held since September, 1914."²

This operation was a part of the general offensive that extended along the entire front of the Allied Armies between Switzerland and the English Channel. All of the Armies were engaged in a converging attack—the British toward Cambrai, the French, east and west of Rheims toward the Aisne, and the Americans (in what they term the Meuse-Argonne Offensive) toward Sedan and Mezieres.³

During its operations near Blanc Mont the Second Division was opposed by the 200th and 213th German Divisions, both of which were reported to be fresh. In addition prisoners were reported to have been captured from six other divisions, but it is impossible to ascertain what portions of these divisions were put into the line.³

In the general advance of the Americans the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient was preliminary to the main operation which commenced on September 26th. In the Meuse-Argonne Offensive the First American Army advanced in and east of the Argonne Forest. The Fourth French Army, in whose sector the Blanc Mont operation

occurred, advanced west of the forest. Thus a successful advance by both armies would lessen German resistance in the difficult country covered by the woods.³

When the Germans were thrown back in the first battle of the Marne in 1914, the line stabilized in Champagne about half-way between Souain (six kilometres north of Suippes) and Somme-Py. It passed through Navarin Farm and it was in this vicinity that the 21st Corps of the French Army attacked when the Meuse-Argonne operation started on September 26th.³

The French, prior to their attack in this quarter, had called on General Pershing for assistance, and the orders transferring the Second Division that later participated in it, were issued by General Headquarters on September 23rd.³

On September 23rd the Chief of Staff, First Army, sent a telegram to the Second Division informing it that it would proceed to a new area, and on the same date issued Special Order 285, which prescribed the details of the move. A Special Order, Fourth French Army, directed detrainment near Chalons, when the Division passed into the reserve of the Group of Armies of the Centre (G. A. C.).³

In the attack on September 26th on the Navarin Farm line, the 21st French Corps had succeeded in advancing about five kilometres, forcing the Germans to abandon their successive lines until on September 30th, the latter were holding the rearmost line of the main position. North of Somme-Py their line consisted of the *Prussian*, *Elbe*, and *Essen* trenches, and it was the resistance offered by these trenches that had stopped the French advance when the Second American Division relieved them there on the night of October 1st and 2nd.³

GENERAL LEJEUNE REPORTS TO GENERAL GOURAUD

Upon arrival at Marie-sur-Marne on the afternoon of September 25th, General Lejeune was informed by the billeting officer that General Gouraud, Commanding General of the Fourth French Army, desired to see him. General Lejeune immediately proceeded to Chalons-sur-Marne and reported to General Gouraud at his Headquarters. In the course of a long conversation General Gouraud informed General Lejeune of the details of the great attack planned for the following day by the First American and Fourth French Armies. This was the beginning of the immense operation that the Americans have termed the Meuse-Argonne. General Lejeune at

this time was under the impression that the Second Division had been assigned to the Fourth French Army and General Gouraud said nothing that caused General Lejeune to believe otherwise. They dined at General Gouraud's Headquarters Mess that evening and General Lejeune talked with all the members of General Gouraud's Staff in regard to the contemplated attack.

General Lejeune called again on General Gouraud the next morning and had a personal interview with General Gouraud, who explained to him the progress of his troops. This visit was repeated on the 27th and again on the 28th. On the latter date, the Second Division, having completed its movement to the new area, General Lejeune was anxious to learn what disposition was to be made of it, especially as it was rumored that the division might be divided. On the occasion of this call at Fourth French Army Headquarters, General Lejeune had a personal interview with General Gouraud in his office. No one else was present. General Lejeune began the discussion by arguing against dividing the Second Division, stating that if the division was held together as a unit it would be able to break through the German lines and precipitate the enemy's retreat. General Gouraud replied that he had no intention of dividing the division and that he would like to use it for the purpose indicated by General Lejeune, but that it was not at that time subject to his orders and could not be used without the authority of Marshal Petain.

General Gouraud then rose and stood by his relief map and indicated with his hand the main German position on his front. It was a semicircular ridge running northeast from the Suippes River to a point (Blanc Mont) about four kilometres south of St. Etienne and then almost due east to Medeah Farm, where it forked, one fork running northeast and the other in an easterly direction. About two and one-half kilometres in front of this position were the German outpost lines which were strongly fortified and which had resisted successfully for three days, the attacks of the French divisions. He also pointed out the formidable positions on the heights east of Rheims, and said that the position on these heights was so strong that no attack was being made upon it. He then placed his hand on the part of the semicircular ridge, which was marked on the map "Blanc Mont," and said in substance: "General, this position is the key to all the German defenses of this sector, including the whole Rheims Massif. If this ridge can be taken the Germans will be

obliged to retreat along the whole front thirty kilometres to the River Aisne. Do you think your division could effect its capture?" General Lejeune replied that he felt confident that the Second Division could take the stronghold pointed out. General Gouraud then directed General Lejeune to make a study of the situation, stating that he would ask Marshal Petain to assign the Second Division to his Army.

Later in the day General Lejeune, in obedience to orders, reported to General Gouraud, who informed him that Marshal Petain had placed the Second Division at his disposition, and told General Lejeune that orders were being prepared directing the Second Division to move to a forward position in the Souain-Suippes Area preparatory to entering the front lines. The final plan for the attack was settled at a conference held during the forenoon of October 2nd at the Headquarters of General Naulin, who commanded the 21st French Army Corps. The general plan provided for an attack by the whole Fourth French Army between the Argonne and the Suippes River.

FOURTH BRIGADE IN SOUAIN-SUIPPES AREA

After the drive on Thiaucourt, in the St. Mihiel Salient, the Fourth Brigade of Marines withdrew to the Bois des Minorville, with Brigade Headquarters at Manonville. In accordance with Field Orders No. 31, Second Division, the Fourth Brigade moved by marching to an area south of Toul on September 20, 1918. The Marines remained in this area until September 25th when in accordance with Field Orders No. 32, Second Division, 24th September, 1918, they moved by rail to an area south of Chalons-sur-Marne with Brigade Headquarters at Sarry. Second Division Headquarters was at Marie-sur-Marne.

The Brigade (as part of the Second Division) remained in the Chalons area in reserve of the Group of Armies of the Centre until September 28th, when in accordance with Field Orders No. 33, Second Division, September 28th, 11.55 p.m., it moved by bus, and marching to the Souain-Suippes area with Brigade Headquarters at Suippes.

ORDERS OF GENERAL GOURAUD

A Special Order, dated September 28, 1918, signed by General Gouraud, commanding the French Fourth Army, reads as follows:

I. The Second Division, U. S. (Headquarters at Mairy-s-Marne) will hold itself in readiness to leave on the night of September 28-29 in the following zone:

Bouy—Ferme de Bouy—Vadenay—Ferme de Vadenay—Cuperly—Camp de la Noblette—St. Etienne au Temple—La Veuve—L'Ermitage—localities inclusive.

Services at l'Épine-Courtisols West.

II. Movement will be prepared by O. V. auto (elements on foot with the exception of the regiment stationed at Courtisols) and by road (outfits and elements mounted and regiment stationed at Courtisols) to be carried out if need be in the night of the 28-29th September (one brigade of infantry, one regiment of artillery), and on the 29-30th September (remainder of the division.)

III. The Second Division, U. S., will send immediately an officer to each of the Army corps, 11th and 14th, so as to prepare the situation of the division in the zone above indicated.

A Special Order, dated September 28, 1919, signed by General Gouraud, commanding the French Fourth Army, reads as follows:

I. The Second U. S. Division will move under the following conditions as indicated so as to be gathered on September 30th in the region of Souain, head at Navarin, end at Piemont.

II. Execution of the movement:

(1) The mounted elements and trains will move overland in the night of the 28th-29th September in the zone:

Cuperly—Camp de la Noblette—Courtisols, Ouest—L'Épine—St. Etienne au Temple—Camp de la Carrière—Dampierre au Temple—Vadenay (Commanding Officer of the column at Cuperly).

All itineraries free with the exclusion of the Chalons-Suippes Road.

Crossing of the Marne is forbidden by way of the bridge of Chalons.

(2) The elements on foot will be transported by auto trucks in the night of the 29th-30th September in the region of Souain (machine guns will be carried in trucks). All the machine gun wagons will move overland.

The entraining will be regulated by the Regulating Commission of trucks of Chalons. Detraining regulated by the Second U. S. Division according to the indications, which will be furnished it by the 11th Army Corps, concerning the area in which it will be stationed.

(3) Mounted elements and trains will rejoin in the night of the 29th-30th September the Second U. S. Division in its zone of regroupment.

The movement regulated by the Second U. S. Division; itinerary to be obtained from the 11th Army Corps. The Chalons-Suippes-Souain road cannot be utilized for this movement.

III. The Second U. S. Division will remain in reserve of the group of Armies of the Centre.

FIELD ORDER NO. 16, FOURTH BRIGADE MARINES

Field Orders No. 16, Fourth Brigade of Marines, 29th September, 1918, 1.45 a.m., included in its provisions the instructions contained

in the above-mentioned Field Order No. 33 of the Second Division. Field Order No. 16 reads as follows:

1. In accordance with telephonic instructions from the Commanding General, Second Division, this Brigade will move to the Souain-Suippes area.

2. The movement will be made as follows:

(a) Infantry by bus.

(b) Sixth Machine Gun Battalion, Regimental Machine Gun Companies and animal transportation, by marching.

3. (a) The Fifth and Sixth Regiments (less Regimental Machine Gun Companies) will embus between 7.00 and 8.00 p.m., 29th September, 1918, so as to arrive in new area on night of 29th-30th September. Detailed orders later.

(b) The Sixth Machine Gun Battalion and the Machine Gun Company of the Sixth Regiment will march at 7.00 a.m., 29th September, 1918 via St. Memmie and Lepine to Courtisols, where they will remain until evening and then continue the march.

(c) The Machine Gun Company, Fifth Regiment, will march on the evening of 29th September, 1918. Detailed orders later.

4. (a) The trains of the Fifth and Sixth Regiments will march to the woods north of Somme Suippes so as to arrive there by morning of 30th of September, 1918. The movement will be made as follows:

(b) Trains of the Sixth Regiment will march at 9.00 a.m., 29th September, 1918, via St. Memmie, Lepine and Bussy-le-Chateau.

(c) The Fifth Regiment trains will march at 11.00 a.m., via Bussy-le-Chateau.

(d) G-3 will establish a regulating office at Somme Suippes.

(e) The Fifth Regiment trains will draw rations at Courtisols before marching. The Sixth Regiment trains will draw rations at Courtisols as they pass through.

(f) Before the departure of the trains dinner and supper rations will be cooked for infantry troops proceeding by bus. Trucks will be sent by G-1 during the afternoon to collect food containers.

5. All vehicles will move in groups of not more than fifteen each with five hundred yards intervals.

6. All billeting parties now assembled will report back to their organizations. Trucks assigned to transport billeting parties will be ordered to report back to the supply train this morning. Regimental Commanders will, before 8.30 a.m., September 29, 1918, advise these Headquarters as to the most suitable points for embussing their troops.

Operations Memo. No. 7, Fourth Brigade of Marines, 29th September, 1918, 6.30 a.m., directed that: "Field Orders No. 16, Hq. 4th Brigade, this date, are modified, in that groups of vehicles will march at three hundred yard intervals instead of five hundred yard intervals."

Operations Memo. No. 8, Fourth Brigade of Marines, 29th September, 1918, 10.30 a.m., reads as follows: "Movement of the Field

Train 6th Regiment, was not provided for in Field Orders No. 33, 2nd Division, 28th September, 1918. This Field Train will be routed as follows: Courtisols—Tilloy-et-Bellay—St. Remy—Somme Suippes."

FIELD ORDER NO. 17, FOURTH BRIGADE

Field Orders No. 17, Fourth Brigade of Marines, September 29, 1918, 10.00 a.m., reads as follows:

1. This Brigade, as part of the 2nd Division, moves to the Souain-Suippes area on 29th September, 1918, in accordance with Field Orders No. 33, 2nd Division, 28th September, 1918.
2. Movement will be by marching and by busses in accordance with movement table appended to above-mentioned Field Orders, 2nd Division.
Such portion of Field Orders No. 16, 4th Brigade, as conflict with Field Orders No. 33, 2nd Division are hereby revoked.
3. Unless otherwise ordered the embussing of the troops of the Sixth Regiment will take place in the towns in which the troops are located. Regimental Commander will detail embussing officers for those points.
4. Administrative details as given in Orders No. 25, 2nd Division, 29th September, 1918. (Copy appended to F. O. No. 33, 2nd Division.)
5. P. C. of the 4th Brigade closes at Sarry at 7.30 p.m., 29th September, 1918, and opens at time and place to be announced later.

The Fourth Brigade, forming the leading brigade of the Second Division, was disposed to the northward of Suippes so as to be able to reach the front line, then near Somme-Py, in a single night's march.

On September 28th the Second Division was placed in the reserve of the Fourth French Army and on September 28 to 30th "moved by marching and trucks to the Souain-Suippes Area, ten kilometres south of Somme-Py, where the Fourth French Army was, with little success, attacking the German line." *

SECOND DIVISION ASSIGNED TO 21ST FRENCH CORPS

On October 1st orders from the Fourth French Army assigned the Second Division to the 21st French Corps, and orders from the latter directed the division to relieve the 61st French Division in the front line. The relief was effected the night of October 1st and 2nd. The Fourth Brigade (5th and 6th Marines and 6th M. G. Battalion) occupied the front line trenches just north of Somme-Py between the Boyau de Custrine (right) and Boyau de Bromberg (left), a front of over three kilometres. The Fifth Marines relieved the 219th and 265th French Infantry; the Sixth Marines, the 264th French Infantry and a battalion of the 21st French Infantry Division which was on the left of the 61st French Division.

INSPIRING ORDER OF GENERAL LEJEUNE PRIOR TO THE BATTLE

In a Second Division Order dated October 1, 1918, Major General John A. Lejeune, of the Marines, commanding the Second Division, inspired the men of his Division with these words:

1. The greatest battles in the world's history are now being fought. The Allies are attacking successfully on all fronts. The valiant Belgian Army has surprised and defeated the enemy in Flanders; the English, who have been attacking the enemy without ceasing since August 8th, have advanced beyond the Hindenburg Line, between Cambria and St. Quentin, capturing thousands of prisoners and hundreds of cannon; the heroic Allied Army of the Orient has decisively defeated the Bulgars; the British have captured over 50,000 prisoners in Palestine and have inflicted a mortal blow on the Turk; and our own First Army and the Fourth French Army have already gained much success in the preliminary stages of their attack between the Meuse and Suippes Rivers.

2. Owing to its world-wide reputation for skill and valor, the Second Division was selected by the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies as his special reserve, and has been held in readiness to strike a swift and powerful blow at the vital point of the enemy's line. The hour to move forward has now come, and I am confident that our Division will pierce the enemy's line, and once more gloriously defeat the enemy.

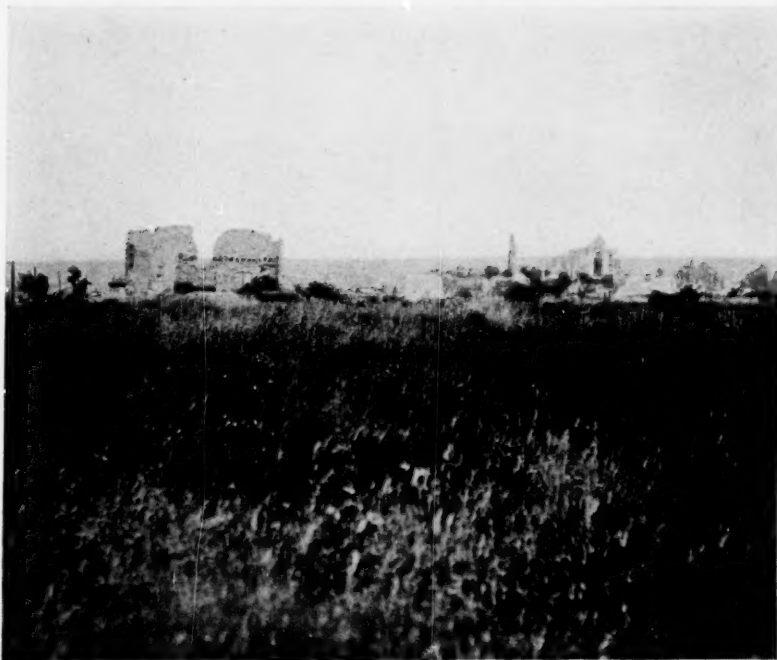
OFFICERS IN COMMAND

The following officers were in command during the Battle of Blanc Mont Ridge:

Major General John A. Lejeune commanded the Second Division with the following Marine Officers on his staff: Lieutenant Colonel Harry R. Lay was Division Inspector; Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Matthews was Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1; Major Ralph S. Keyser was Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2; Major Bennet Puryear was assistant to Lieutenant Colonel Matthews (the name of Major Puryear was inadvertently omitted from General Lejeune's staff in St. Mihiel Offensive Operation article in last issue); Major Franklin B. Garrett was Provost Marshal; Major Henry N. Manney, Jr., was Division Transportation Officer; and First Lieutenant Robert L. Nelson was Aide de Camp to General Lejeune.

Brigadier General Wendell C. Neville commanded the Fourth Brigade of Marines with Lieutenant Colonel Earl H. Ellis as Adjutant. First Lieutenant Walter T. H. Galliford was Brigade Intelligence Officer. Second Lieutenants Carl R. Dietrich and Claggett Wilson were Aide de Camps to General Neville. Q. M. Clerk Thomas Dorney was also on the Staff of General Neville.

Colonel Logan Feland commanded the Fifth Marines, with Lieutenant Colonel Julius S. Turrill as Second-in-Command and Captain



Photograph by Park & Antrim

THE RUINS OF THE VILLAGE OF SOMME-PY WHICH LAY IN THE PATH OF
THE SECOND DIVISION AS IT ADVANCED TOWARD BLANC MONT RIDGE

FOR ABOUT A WEEK FOLLOWING THE ATTACK AND ADVANCE OF THE DIVISION, GENERAL
LEJEUNE AND HIS STAFF MADE THEIR HEADQUARTERS UNDER THE REMAINS OF THE CHURCH
WHICH CAN BE SEEN IN THE RIGHT OF THE PICTURE



Photograph by Park & Antrim

THIS PICTURE WAS TAKEN FROM ABOUT THE CENTER OF THE "JUMP OFF"
OF THE SECOND DIVISION IN THEIR HISTORIC ATTACK AND CAPTURE OF
BLANC MONT IN THE CHAMPAGNE SECTOR

THE BLANC MONT RIDGE CAN BE FAINTLY SEEN IN THE DISTANCE. THIS PHOTOGRAPH GIVES
AN IDEA OF THE FLAT, BARE, OPEN COUNTRY OVER WHICH THE MARINES AND DOUGHBOYS
ADVANCED



Photograph by Park & Antrim

TWO OF THE "PILLBOXES" ON THE WEST END OF BLANC MONT

THESE ARE TYPICAL OF THE MANY USED BY THE GERMANS IN THEIR DESPERATE AND BITTER DEFENSE OF THE STRONGHOLD OF BLANC MONT. IT WAS AGAINST SUCH AS THESE THAT THE MARINES MADE THEIR HISTORIC CHARGE ON OCTOBER 5TH, ONE BATTALION ALONE CAPTURING FOUR GERMAN OFFICERS, OVER 200 MEN AND 75 MACHINE GUNS



Photograph by Park & Antrim

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL WENDELL C. NEVILLE, WHO COMMANDED
THE FOURTH MARINE BRIGADE WHICH SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKED AND
CAPTURED BLANC MONT IN THE OPERATION OF THE SECOND DIVISION IN
THE CHAMPAGNE SECTOR, OCTOBER, 1918

THESE ARE A SERIES OF GERMAN DUGOUTS CAPTURED BY THE MARINES. THE ENTRANCES
TO THESE DUGOUTS FACE THE GERMAN LINES

John H. Fay as Adjutant; Major George W. Hamilton commanded the First Battalion, Major Robert E. Messersmith the Second Battalion, and Major Henry L. Larsen the Third Battalion.

Colonel Harry Lee commanded the Sixth Marines with Lieutenant Colonel Thomas H. Holcomb as Second-in-Command and Captain Pere Wilmer as Adjutant; Major Frederick A. Barker commanded the First Battalion, Major Ernest C. Williams the Second Battalion, and Major George K. Shuler the Third Battalion.

Major Littleton W. T. Waller, Jr., commanded the Sixth Machine Gun Battalion.

WARNING ORDERS

Operations Memo No. 9, Fourth Brigade of Marines, October 1, 1918, 1.30 p.m., reads as follows:

1. This Brigade will move forward to-night, passing through a French Division and be in readiness to attack in the morning.
2. The Commanding General, 2nd Division, is now at French Corps Headquarters, presumably for orders. After his return he will probably hold a conference of officers including Regimental Commanders.
3. The bearer of this memorandum (Brigade Intelligence Officer) will give you the latest information as to the progress of the present attack.
4. After giving the necessary orders to your command so that it may be in readiness it is desired that you report to Brigade Headquarters so as to be at hand when the Commanding General, 2nd Division, returns.
5. The exact sector to be occupied by this Brigade is, of course, unknown. An idea may be had from the map which shows the sector now occupied by the French Division in the line.

Operations Memo No. 10, Fourth Brigade of Marines, October 1, 1918, 4.00 p.m., reads as follows:

1. Information has been received from the 2nd Division that the probable jump off line, Brigade Sector, and objective will be as given on attached sketch.
2. Troops may march during daylight as far to the northward as the ravine running east and west, south of Souain.
3. Organization Commanders will send out officers to make the necessary reconnaissance of lines of approach and the country to the front, and gain what information they can from the French troops (Brigade and Regimental P. C.s) now holding the line.
4. The Machine Gun Companies of the 6th Machine Gun Battalion and Regimental Machine Gun Companies will join the infantry battalions to which regularly assigned as soon as possible.

ORDERS TO RELIEVE THE FRENCH

The General Order of Operations of the 21st French Army Corps, October 1, 1918, reads as follows:

I. The 61st Division will be relieved during the night of October 1st to 2nd by the 4th Brigade of the Second U. S. Division (5th and 6th Marines), which will take the front between the communication trench of Bromburg (included, and the communication trench of Custringe (included), to the Second Division.

The relief must be ended on October 2nd at 2 a.m.

The details of the relief will be regulated by direct agreement between the General Commanding the Second U. S. Division and the General Commanding the 61st Division.

II. As soon as its relief is ended the 61st Division is placed at the disposal of the General Commanding the 11th Army Corps, from whom the General Commanding the 61st Division will take orders.

III. The 5th and 6th Marines will move forward immediately. They will move into the zone in the rear of the 61st Division.

The liaison is to be made immediately with the General Commanding the 61st Division (P. C. Wagram, coördinates No. 74.10).

No movement during day-light north of line Navarin-Butte de Souain.

The position to be taken by the Third Brigade will be determined by the General Commanding the Second U. S. Division. On principle, the head will be on the line LEVEL WITH THE GENERAL line Navarin-Butte de Souain.

IV. Liaison to be made on the right with the 170th Division—P. C. Rapp, N. 05.25.

V. Special order has already been given to the artillery.

(Signed) General Commanding the
21st Army Corps

Naulin.

By order of the Chief of Staff.

Field Orders No. 34, Second Division, October 1, 1918, 17.00 hours, contains instructions for the relief of the 61st French Division by the Second Division.

Field Orders No. 18, 4th Brigade of Marines, October 1, 1918, 6.20 p.m., reads as follows:

1. The 2nd Division is to relieve the 61st Division (French) in this Sector during the night 1st-2nd October, 1918.

2. The 4th Brigade will occupy the front line of the Sector, relieving elements of the 61st Division; relief to be effective at 2.00 a.m., 2nd October, 1918.

3. (a) *Limits of Sector:*

Eastern: Communication Trench Custringe. (Included.)

Western: Communication Trench Bromburg. (Included.)

(b) *Limits of Regiments:*

The Sector is divided into an Eastern and Western sub-sector by the line—Communication Trench Grenz-Weg to the crossroads at 268.2-278.05 then by Somme-Py-St. Etienne road leading about 20 degrees west of north. The Communication Trench Grenz-Weg and the Somme-Py-St. Etienne road are included in the western sub-sector.

4. (a) The 5th and 6th Marines will move immediately into the sector in rear of the 61st Division, 5th on right, 6th on left.

(b) The companies of the 6th Machine Gun Battalion will join the Infantry Battalions to which regularly assigned.

(c) No movement will be made during daylight north of the line Navarin-Butte-de-Souain.

(d) One pounders and Stokes Mortars will be put into position for use.

5. Regimental Commanders and Machine Gun Battalion Commander will order the necessary reconnaissances made, arrange for guides and confer with the Regimental Commanders of the French Regiments and arrange details for the relief, paying special attention to combat liaison with French troops on the right and left of the sector.

6. Liaison personnel as ordered in G. O. No. 19 will report to the forward P. C. of the 4th Brigade at 11.00 p.m. 1st October.

7. An ammunition dump (including grenades and pyrotechnics) and an engineer dump (including wire-cutters and entrenching tools) is to be established near the crossing of the ancient Roman road and the Suippes-Souain road where organizations may be equipped as they march through.

8. The Supply Companies of the 5th and 6th Regiments and the 6th Machine Gun Battalion will take position as ordered.

The rear echelons of the 4th Brigade units will be billeted in Suippes.

9. The 4th Brigade will open a combat P. C. at the position of the French Infantry Brigade P. C. at 10.00 p.m., 1st October.

MARINES TAKE OVER FRONT LINES FROM FRENCH

On October 1, 1918, in accordance with Field Orders No. 34, Second Division, the Fourth Brigade marched to the line and on the night of the 1st and 2nd relieved elements of the 61st French Infantry Division in their positions near Somme-Py. The Fifth Marines relieved the 219th and 265th Infantry Regiments, and the Sixth Marines the 264th Infantry Regiment, all of the 61st French Infantry Division. In addition the Sixth Marines took over a battalion sector of the 21st French Infantry Division, on the left of the 61st French Infantry Division. The Brigade was disposed with both regiments in line, the Fifth on the right and the Sixth on the left, each regiment in column of battalions. A machine gun company was attached to each infantry battalion. The order of battalions from front to rear was as follows:

Fifth Marines: 1st Battalion (Hamilton)—Reg. M. G. Company; 2nd Battalion (Messersmith)—23rd M. G. Company; 3rd Battalion (Larsen)—77th M. G. Company.

Sixth Marines: 2nd Battalion (Williams)—81st M. G. Company;

1st Battalion (Barker)—Reg. M. G. Company; 3rd Battalion (Shuler)—15th M. G. Company.

The Brigade P. C. was located in the trenches at point 268.2-274.6, two and one-half kilometres south of Somme-Py.

The relief was effected before daylight without incident. Steps were taken immediately to rectify positions and perfect combat liaison with organizations on right and left. This was not particularly easy as the line occupied ran through a system of enemy trenches (third and last line) not completely *cleaned up*. The trenches *Pacha*, *Elbe*, and *Essen* were very strong and portions of them were still held by the enemy.

The relief of the 61st French Division by the Second Division was made on verbal orders, the written orders not arriving at Fourth Brigade Headquarters until 4.40 a.m.—after the relief was effected. The Second Division, after taking its position in line, was the left (west) Division of the 21st French Corps. The 67th French Division was on its right and the 21st French Division on its left.³

The front line lay in the German trenches, *Pacha*, *Elbe* and *Essen*. On the right of the sector the 4th Brigade occupied the *Essen* trench, which had been a support trench when the German front line ran through Navarin Farm, five kilometres to the south. It was practically the rearmost trench of the German Main Line, the next trenches to the north being along the Blanc Mont Ridge, three kilometres farther back. On the left of the sector west of *Boyau de la Pirna* the Germans still occupied the *Essen* trench to include a bend in this trench half a kilometre to the west of the American boundary. This bend occupied an elevation from which flanking fire was delivered on the Americans on their initial advance, which greatly retarded the operations of the division. It was known to the Americans as *Essen Hook*.³

Although the Brigade and Regimental Commanders took over P. C.'s then used by the French, telephone communication was practically impossible during the relief—in fact, the Brigade Commander was able to communicate by telephone with his Regimental Commanders only at rare intervals up to 10.30 a.m. October 2nd. Communication was rendered all the more difficult on account of having occupied a position in an elaborate enemy trench system—this caused many runners to go astray, especially those of the 2nd Division. However, the liaison personnel of the brigade organizations reported generally on time with the location of their own P. C.'s well fixed in

their minds. Liaison with flank brigades, 170th French Infantry Division on right and 21st on left, was established by liaison officers (in company with French Liaison Officer, 61st I. D.) in the early morning of October 2nd. The command passed at 8.30 a.m. The Brigade Commander had received verbal notification during the night that an attack was to be made on the morning of the 2nd of October. The attack to be made by the 4th Brigade with the 3rd Brigade in support; a battalion of the latter to be attached to the former as a combat liaison force to maintain liaison with the 21st I. D. on left. This Battalion actually began movement to position. However, word was received later in the morning that the attack was postponed twenty-four hours.

GENERAL ATTACK ORDERED BY GENERAL GOURAUD FOR OCTOBER 2ND

An order for October 2, 1918 (issued October 1, 1918), Fourth French Army, directed a general attack take place on October 2nd. This order reads in part as follows:

II To-morrow, October 2nd, the Fourth Army will attack on its whole front with the object of carrying the last organized position of the enemy and then of pursuing the enemy in the general direction of Rethel.

* * *

IV. The mission of the Army Corps will be as follows:

* * *

21st Army Corps will attack from Signal d'Orfeuil (included) to Blanc Mont (included)—general direction: Pauvres-Rethel. Will take care to cover its left facing the crest of Notre Dame des Champs, until the 11th Army Corps has carried that objective.

* * *

VI. The Second Division is placed at the disposal of the 21st Army Corps.

Operation Order No. 14, 21st Division (French), XI Army Corps (French), October 1, 1918 (given to courier 22:50), reads in part as follows:

I. Tomorrow General Attack by the Army.

II. The 21st Division in liaison on the right with the Second Division U. S. (which is tonight relieving the 61st Division) and on the left with the 151st Division (which is relieving partially the 28th Division) will attack at 11.50 a.m. after an artillery preparation, the duration of which will be fixed later.

ATTACK POSTPONED UNTIL OCTOBER 3RD

The first paragraph of General Operation Order, 21st French Army Corps, October 2, 1918, reads as follows:

The attack of Crest Blanc Mont-Medeah-Orfeuill provided in Order 3695/3 of October 1st, and which has been postponed for the 170th and the 2nd Division U. S., will take place October 3, 1918. This action is to be decisive and is to bring us into open terrain.

The remainder of this Operation Order contains orders of General Naulin for the attack.

A letter from "The Staff, 21st A. C.", to the "Staff, 2nd Division," reads in part as follows:

The attack towards the North by the Division Bernard and the 2nd Division is delayed 24 hours. Within the limits of the Division, Bernard, will consolidate and improve the front between Trench Essen and the Trench d'Or.

The 2nd Division will not attack the 2nd of October; will accomplish the putting in place of the Marines and its artillery, under the conditions already prescribed, and will take measures to insure the fall of all the Trench of Essen, progressing from east towards the west in the interior of that trench.

The following communication dated October 2, 1918, 7.15 a.m., addressed to the Fourth Brigade by the Commanding General, Second Division, was received at 9.30 a.m.: "Attack has been postponed twenty-four hours. Further orders will be issued later."

SECOND DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

"Divisional headquarters were established at 8.00 a.m., October 2nd, in a dugout (Wagram) on the Souain-Somme-Py road, one kilometre north of Souain."³

OPERATIONS ON OCTOBER 2, 1918

An Operations Report of the Fourth Brigade of Marines signed by Brigadier General Neville at 11.15 a.m., October 2, 1918, reads as follows:

1. The positions of the troops of the 4th Brigade are shown on the accompanying sketch.
2. The relief of the 61st I. D. ordered in Field Orders No. 34 was effected during the night without special incident. (Field Orders No. 34 were not received until 4.40 a.m., October 2nd.) A great deal of trouble was experienced in getting telephonic communication with the Regiments, telephonic connection with the 5th Marines was not obtained until about 10.15 a.m., October 2nd, and the Brigade was able to get the 6th Regiment only at rare intervals.
3. Good combat liaison has been established with the 170th I. D. on our right and the 21st I. D. on our left by means of combat posts shown on position sketch. The inter-liaison between our Regiments and the French

Regiments is good. The I. D. on our right is in repose to-day, I. D. on our left (137th I. D.) expects to attack the trenches *de l'Elbe* and *d'Essen* to-day by infiltrating groupes and hope to gain possession of them. The 21st I. D. on our left is requesting our support with flank fire which has been ordered.

4. *Changes of Line:*

(a) The C. O., 1st Battalion, 5th Regiment, reports that enemy has evacuated the trench *Essen* all along the sector of the 5th Regiment.

(b) It is reported by Colonel of French Artillery on the right of the 5th Regiment that the Chasseurs on their right have not penetrated Bois de la Vipere nor Kaisertreu Woods, but will attack later if we do.

(c) Steps are being taken to find out if the enemy system of trenches has been further evacuated.

A Memo for the Chief of Staff, Second Division, signed at 4.15 p.m., October 2, 1918, reads as follows:

The Commanding Officer, 6th Regiment, reports at 3.50 p.m. to-day that after a careful reconnaissance of the trenches *de l'Elbe* and *d'Essen* he finds them to be unoccupied by the Germans, but are completely controlled from strong points of the enemy lines to the westward of the 6th Regiment sub-sector. He believes that to occupy them now would result in such loss as to make unfit his leading battalion for its best effort in its work to-morrow. He recommends that the trenches be lightly occupied with patrols this afternoon, and that the needed force occupy them by infiltration, as the hour to attack approaches. However, the trenches are of such construction and are so fully controlled by the strong points mentioned that the latter will have to be neutralized by artillery fire when troops are in "jumping off" position.

The undersigned approves of this plan of action and will proceed to carry it out unless otherwise ordered. He requests that artillery fire on the strong points be provided as noted above.

The 21st I. D. on our left is undecided as to whether they will attack or not this afternoon. If they should attack, however, the 6th Regiment will act in conjunction with them and occupy the trenches as previously planned.

Operations Memorandum No. 11, Fourth Brigade of Marines, October 2, 1918, 9.15 p.m., reads as follows:

1. This Brigade is to attack to-morrow, essentially as explained to the Regimental Commanders this morning.

2. This Brigade will attack in column of Regiments, the 6th Regiment in 1st line and the 5th Regiment forming the 2nd line or support. The latter being prepared to pass through the 6th Regiment and continue the attack if necessary.

3. The Regiments will take the usual formations—column of battalions—each regiment with one battalion in 1st line, one in support and one in reserve.

Machine Gun Companies will remain assigned to Battalions.

The 4th Machine Gun Battalion (Division Reserve) is to follow the rear battalion of the 5th Regiment on its left flank.

4. There will be five minutes artillery preparation before the jump off. At zero hour a rolling barrage will begin preceding the infantry advance at the rate of one hundred (100) meters in four minutes to the objective where a standing barrage will be put on three hundred meters beyond for thirty minutes; then the rolling barrage will continue for fourteen hundred meters further for the support of patrols and the establishment of the outpost line.

5. Tanks will be assigned as follows:

One company (12 tanks) to leading battalion of 6th Regiment taking usual front line attack formation.

One company (12 tanks) assigned to 2nd line battalion, 6th Regiment—taking position in rear of right and left flanks in formation to repel counter attacks.

6. All forces will be in attack position by zero hour.

The 5th Regiment will move by flank to its position in rear of the 6th Regiment as its proper distance is gained.

7. Regimental Commanders will provide for unusually strong flank defense during the advance and also for combat groups to gain liaison with the 3rd Brigade as the objective is approached and make dispositions for the protection of the left flank when the objective is reached.

8. The 4th Brigade P. C. will remain in place.

9. All of the above instructions are subject to modification by Field Orders of the 2nd Division which, it is understood, have been issued but have not been received.

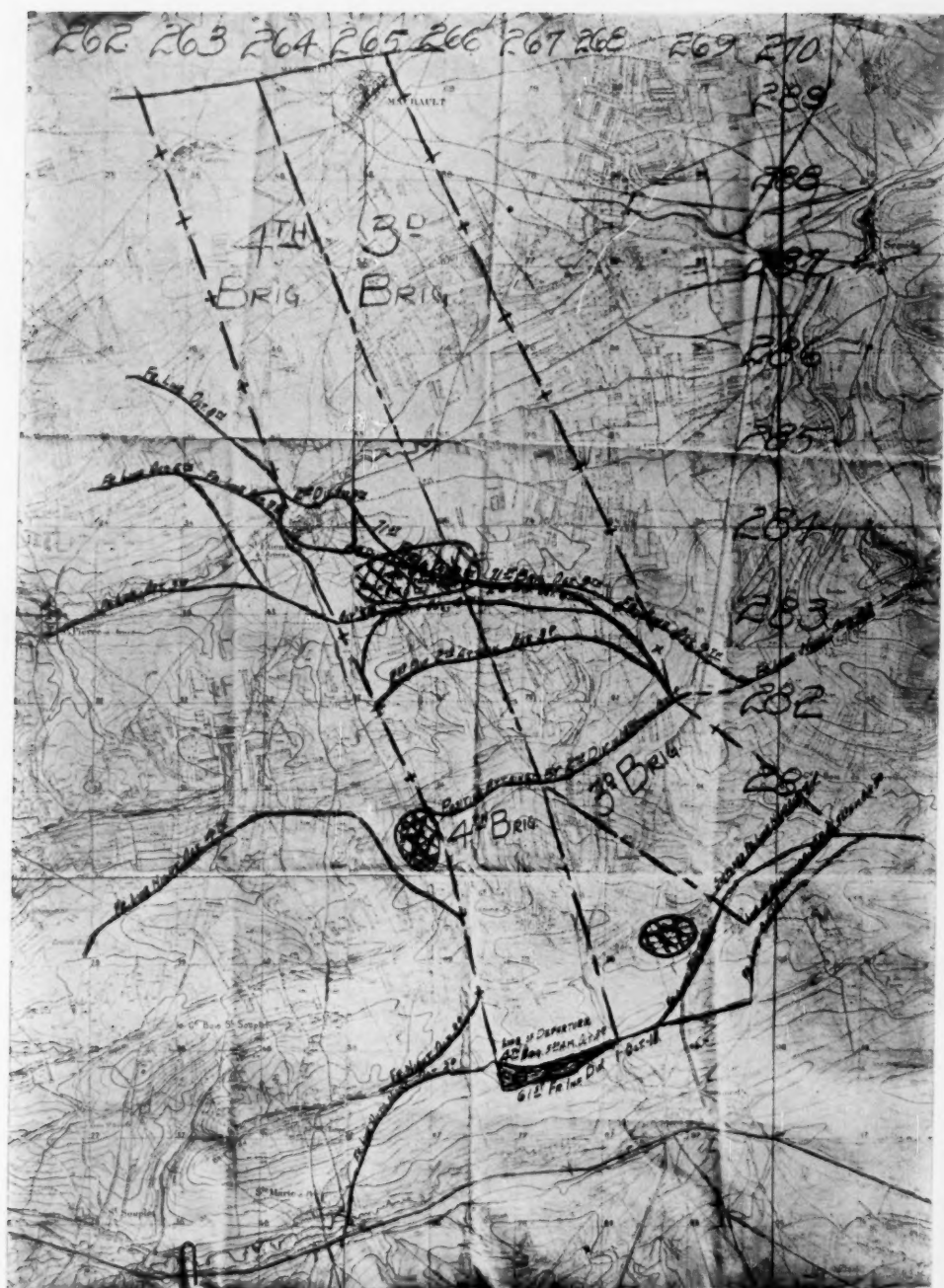
As noted above, the German trench system had not been entirely "cleaned up." Besides sections of the *Pacha*, *Elbe* and *Essen* trenches in the American lines, there remained the *Hook* of the *Essen* trench about 300 yards to the left flank. The *Hook* was a very strong machine gun nest with an extensive all around field of fire which up to this time had successfully resisted all efforts of the French to take it. The line on the left of the sector was therefore retired about one kilometre. On the right, the line was well advanced about two kilometres. It was deemed necessary that for a clean "jump off" the entire system in the sector should be occupied and that the *Essen Hook* should be taken. Orders were issued for these operations to take place before zero hour on October 3rd. The 5th Regiment found the trenches to their front evacuated and occupied them without incident. The 6th Regiment found its problem a little more difficult (being flanked on the left by the *Essen Hook* (but by evening, supported by artillery and machine gun fire, had gone "over the top" and occupied the forward trenches with a loss of only fifteen casualties. The French on the left, supported by fire from the 6th Regiment, attacked the *Essen Hook* again, but without



Photograph by Park & Antrim

A "CLOSE-UP" OF A PART OF THE FAMOUS "ESSEN HOOK," ON THE LEFT AND OUTSIDE OF THE SECOND DIVISION SECTOR, DECLARED BY MILITARY EXPERTS TO BE ONE OF THE MOST STRONGLY NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL FORTIFIED POSITIONS PROTECTING THE BLANC MONT RIDGE

THE ADVANCE OF THE MARINES WAS SERIOUSLY HINDERED BY A DETERMINED FLANK ATTACK, AND THIS "HOOK" WAS CLEANED UP BY THE MARINES AND THE ADVANCE TO BLANC MONT CONTINUED



Photograph, Harris & Ewing
 SECOND DIVISION MAP OF BLANC MONT OPERATION, SHOWING CONVERGING ATTACKS OF
 3RD AND 4TH BRIGADES BY WHICH KAISERTREU REDOUBT WAS CAPTURED WITHOUT A
 BLOW BEING STRUCK

results. Special artillery fire had to be provided to neutralize it during the main attack.

During the afternoon of the second, verbal orders were received to the effect that the attack was to take place the next morning.

The following Memorandum, signed by the Chief of Staff, Second Division, dated October 2, 1918, 8.45 p.m., was sent to Generals Neville and Ely:

The Corps order changes the situation as explained to you, in the following particulars:

The artillery preparation starts 15 minutes earlier.

The infantry attack starts 40 minutes earlier.

General Neville will provide a battalion, charged with the duty of watching the hook in the trenches on his left and, if necessary, to use it to assist in his advance. If not necessary to use it in attacking the hook on his left, it will advance as a left flank guard.

General Ely to report by bearer whether or not his units are in place and, if not, if he is in communication with them.

The French report they have penetrated the Trench *Essen* between General Neville's left and the hook, and expect to infiltrate into the hook during the night. General Neville should keep himself informed of the situation in this regard.

OPERATIONS REPORT OF SECOND DIVISION

The Operations Report of the Second Division reads in part as follows:

September 24th to 30th: 1. In compliance with orders from the First American Army (Field Order No. 32, 2nd Division, dated September 24, 1918), the division moved by rail (Exception: All motor transport by marching) to the area south of Chalons-sur-Marne; Division P. C. in Mairy-sur-Marne, where it went into reserve of the Group of Armies of the Center.

2. In compliance with orders received (Field Order No. 33, 2nd Division, September 28, 1918), the Division moved by marching and busses, September 28-30, to the Souain-Suippes area. It passed to the reserve of the IVth French Army, General Gouraud commanding.

October 1, 1918: 1. Orders were received from Headquarters, IVth French Army, assigning the division to the 21st Corps (French) and in compliance with orders from Headquarters, that Corps (Field Orders No. 34, 2nd Division, October 1, 1918), it moved toward the front and, on the night of October 1st-2nd, relieved the 61st Division (French) in the front line. The Fourth Brigade took over the trenches occupied by the 61st Division (French) and the right battalion of the 21st Division (French)—11th Corps (French), from Boy. de Custrine on the right to Boy. de Bromberg on the left. The 3rd Brigade went into a covered position in reserve south of the Butte de Souain-Navarin

Farm Ridge. The 2nd F. A. Brigade moved up and took position in the sector to support an attack on the Massif of Blanc Mont Ridge, which was contemplated on the morning of October 2.

October 2nd: 1. The contemplated attack on the Massif of Blanc Mont Ridge was postponed and the day spent in cleaning up Trench *d'Essen*, which was still occupied by the Germans west of B. de la Pirne. The sector occupied by the 2nd Division adjoined the 170th Division (French) on the right, and the 21st Division (French) on the left. This day was spent by the 170th Division in improving its positions and advancing its lines to the northward toward Medeah Farm. It reached a position near the south edge of Grand Bois de Carrefour, its left reaching the hook in the National Road about 2 kilometres south of Medeah Farm. The 21st Division (French) which adjoined the 2nd Division on the left (west) made renewed attempts to capture the hook in the Trench *d'Essen* about 2 kilometres northeast of St. Mairie-a-Py, but was unable to do so.

2. On October 2nd plans for the advance to Blanc Mont Ridge were discussed, and the advance set for the early morning of October 3rd. Definite details were, however, not decided upon until the Corps Order was received after 22 hours, October 2. These orders, when received, were in French and had to be translated to be properly understood, thus making very late the issue of orders for the attack by the 2nd Division. On the afternoon of October 2nd the situation was gone over with the brigade commanders of the 2nd Division and tentative plans adopted.

The movement into position on the night of October 2-3 proceeded in accordance with these tentative plans.

HISTORY OF THE FIFTH MARINES

On the evening of September 29th, the regiment boarded camions and rushed north until a point about three kilometres south of the town of Suippes was reached. From here the regiment marched to the Bois de La Cote, about five kilometres northeast of the town.

On the night of October 1st and 2nd, the 1st and 2nd Battalions and the 8th Machine Gun Company marched to the town of Somme-Py and relieved elements of the 61st French Division in the front line there. It took a long time to complete this relief since sufficient time had not been given for reconnaissance and proper guides were not available. The 1st Battalion relieved the French in that part of the *Essen* and *Elbe* trenches between 268.2-278.1 and 269.9-278.7. The 3rd and 10th Regiments of French Chasseurs were on the right of the 1st Battalion and a battalion of the 6th Marines relieved the French on the left. The 2nd Battalion occupied the support line which ran through the town of Somme-Py, relieving three companies of 219th Regiment and two companies of 265th Regiment. The 23rd Machine Gun Company also relieved a French Machine

Gun Company in this town. This relief was completed by 4.00 a.m., October 2, 1918. The Regimental P. C. was installed in the tunnel at 269.4-277.2. The same evening the 3rd Battalion marched via Souain to the trenches at approximately 268.5-275.5 and relieved two French battalions in their reserve position.

This portion of the French front had been fought over incessantly since the early days of the war and the country was literally covered with old barb wire and trench systems. About five kilometres northwest of Somme-Py rose Blanc Mont Ridge, which had been the scene of many bitter struggles, and the possession of which was the key to the city of Rheims. Through this sector ran the sole portion of the Hindenburg-Stellung which remained in German hands and friend and foe were often separated by but a few yards of trenches.

HISTORY OF THE SIXTH MARINES

The regiment entrained on September 27th for a new area, arriving at Chalons-sur-Marne late in the afternoon. It detrained and proceeded to Chepy, where Regimental Headquarters was established. The battalions were billeted in near-by towns. On the night of September 29th the regiment proceeded by camions to Somme-Suippes, where it detrained in a heavy rain. The regiment was now in the Champagne sector, which was one of the last of the old German lines, well fortified, and held with determination by the enemy in view of its strategical value. The regiment marched to trenches near Suippes, where it bivouaced for the night. In spite of the early autumn chill and the rain, the men slept for several hours on the wet ground. At noon hot rations were served and the spirits of the men revived. This position, which the French had constructed as a part of their reserve defences, was occupied until late in the afternoon of October 1st, when the regiment was ordered forward to relieve the French in the front lines north of Somme-Py.

Twenty per cent. of the regiment was left behind in compliance with divisional orders. Ammunition and pyrotechnics were picked up on the march, which was for twelve kilometres, on roads blocked with traffic. The 2nd Battalion took over the first of four parallel lines of trenches, *De Krefeld*, the companies being placed from right to left, 79th Company, 80th Company and 78th Company. The 96th Company on the left occupied the *Boyau de Bromberg*. Between the 96th Company and the 78th Company the enemy held trench *de l'Elbe*. More in advance the enemy also held trench *de Pacha*, trench *de l'Elbe* and Trench *d'Essen*, and annoyed the companies of the 2nd Battalion with his machine gun fire. Liaison was established between the French on the left and the 2nd Battalion, French troops being intermingled with the 96th Company. On the right of the 2nd Battalion was the 1st Battalion of the 5th Marines, Major George W. Hamilton commanding, in trench *des Prussien*. The 1st Battalion of the 6th Regiment took position 800 meters in rear of the 2nd Battalion, with the 73rd Machine Gun Company attached for combat purposes.

The 3rd Battalion took position in rear of the 1st, in trenches *Dusseldorf* and *Guttingue*. The 15th Machine Gun Company was attached to the 3rd Battalion.

This sector, the scene of many previous hard-fought battles, had been subjected to heavy artillery fire for months, which, added to the natural condition of the terrain, produced a condition of unusual barrenness and devastation. The surface soil was very thin and the network of trenches and shell craters had turned to the surface the chalky earth beneath it. There was little vegetation and what there was consisted mainly of stunted trees, practically all of which had been cut by shell fire. Blanc Mont, in the rear of the German front line, was a commanding eminence with sufficient foliage to conceal troop movements. It was known to be strongly fortified with machine gun nests and well-constructed trenches dug into the chalk rock and strengthened with concrete. The troops had not been in the trenches but a few hours when they were covered with white mud, which, when it dried, turned to an annoying powder.

Blanc Mont was the keystone stronghold of the entire sector. If taken, the Germans would be forced to evacuate Rheims and the Laon district. This stronghold was directly in this regiment's area. In addition to the Second Division, choice French units, consisting partly of Alpine Chasseurs, were aiding in this offensive. At the beginning of the offensive Suippes and Somme-Suippes, two fairly large French towns, were under shell fire. These towns had been evacuated of civilians since early in the war. The Germans who had occupied Suippes earlier in the war had mined practically all the houses of the town by discharging explosives in the cellars, blowing up the interiors, and while the town had the appearance of being in fairly good condition the houses were mere shells. However, the town was used for billeting troops.

During the afternoon of October 2nd the Stokes Mortar and one pounder sections were sent to aid the 96th Company on the left of the 2nd Battalion, to assist against the enemy strong point at the junction of *Boy-des-Hohenzollern* and principal parallels, from which his machine gun fire menaced the left flank. In substance, the following order was sent to all company commanders of the 2nd Battalion in the front line at 4.20 p.m.: "At 6.30 p.m. you will occupy, by infiltration, the trenches *de Pacha*, *de l'Elbe* and *d'Essen*. Two platoons will be used initially, followed by the other two as successive trenches are reached. Consolidate and hold with two platoons in front trenches and two in the rear." In addition the limits of each company's occupancy were clearly defined. This movement was executed as scheduled, and the following message, written at 8 p.m., from Lieut. Cates, commanding the 96th Company, and who had the difficult flank, explains the situation. "Attack a success. Few losses. Consolidated. Liaison with 78th on right and French on left. Everything in good shape."

HISTORY OF THE SIXTH MACHINE GUN BATTALION

At 2.00 p.m. September 27th the battalion marched from Biqueley to Dangerman and entrained. Headquarters, 15th and 23rd Companies and Supply Train leaving at 6.00 p.m., in the first section, the 77th and 81st Companies leaving in the second section at 10.00 p.m.

Headquarters 15th and 23rd Companies and Supply Train arrived at Vitry-les-Ville at 5.00 a.m., September 28th, detrained and marched 20 kilometres to Sarry and billeted. The 77th and 81st Companies arrived at Vitry-les-Ville at 8.00 a.m., September 8th, detrained and marched to Sarry and joined the battalion.

On the morning of September 29th, the battalion marched 14 kilometres to the Bois de Courtisol, where a halt was made until 7.00 p.m., that night, when the march was resumed to the new area, and arrived at daylight the 30th, in a woods 4 kilometres north of Suippes and bivouaced. Total distance marched 46 kilometres.

On October 1st, orders were received for an advance toward Somme-Py. This advance to position was to be made largely at night, and as the roads were not well defined and liable to become congested, the companies of this battalion were ordered to join the infantry battalions with which they usually worked. No orders had been received as to the disposition of machine guns, but it was thought that they would be assigned to the infantry as usual. * * *

At 3.00 p.m., October 1st the 15th Company established liaison with the 3rd Battalion, 6th Marines. At 6.00 p.m., this date, it broke camp and marched along the Souain-Somme-Suippes road, where it joined the 3rd Battalion, 6th Marines.

About 4.00 a.m., October 2nd, at a point about 2 kilometres south of Somme-Py, position was taken in Trench de Gottingue.

The 23rd Company joined the 2nd Battalion, 5th Marines, at 5.45 p.m. at 267.-270. (Tahure map), and marched with them at 7.15 p.m., via the route National to Somme-Py, arriving there at about 2.00 a.m., October 2nd, and relieved (the French in the support positions along the railway running through the southern edge of the town; left of company at railway station, and the right along embankment at 269.0-277.0 (Tahure map).

The 77th Company joined the 3rd Battalion, 5th Marines, on the Chaussere-Romaine road, and marched with it. Relieved the French units in reserve line Trench de Gottingue at 275.6-268.5 (Tahure map) two platoons relieving the French in Gottingue and one platoon relieving the French in Trench Stuttgart, 275.9-268.7 (Tahure map). Relief completed at 3.30 a.m., October 2nd.

The 81st Company joined the 2nd Battalion, 6th Marines, and relieved the French units west of Somme-Py, in the vicinity of 268.-277.4 (Tahure map). Relief completed at about 4.00 a.m., October 2nd.

(To be continued)

¹ Cabled Report of General Pershing to Secretary of War, November 20, 1918. (Corrected January 16, 1919.)

² Final Report of General Pershing to Secretary of War, September 1, 1919.

³ Monograph No. 9, June, 1921, Army Historical Section, War Department Document No. 1010.

Note: All of the six illustrations of this article, and the frontispiece, were published in the magazine of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the plates were used here by the courtesy of that magazine and its editor, Miss Natalie S. Lincoln.

MILITARY SCHOOLING IN THE MARINE CORPS

BY MAJOR JESSE F. DYER, U.S.M.C.

FORENOTE

I HAVE read Major Dyer's article, entitled "Military Schooling in the Marine Corps," with the deepest interest. It is a clear, succinct, and accurate statement of the policy of Marine Corps Headquarters on a matter which I regard as of vital importance to the future well-being and efficiency of the Marine Corps.—JOHN A. LEJEUNE, Major General Commandant.

The word schooling has been used in the above title to preserve the distinction between schooling and education. Schooling alone cannot be expected to produce well-educated officers. Experience, practice and training are all essential aids in any officer's education. In addition to the help received from schooling and the other aids mentioned, the well-educated officer will have taken advantage of his opportunities for self-education as well.

Classes are always limited as to time and their courses must be planned accordingly. All the military schools combined cannot hope to thoroughly cover the ground which a well-educated officer must pass over, and by well-educated is not meant one who is any way near perfectly educated. The term is used to describe an officer who is well informed on the most important subjects of his particular branch of the profession, according to his rank and grade, and who is normally successful in applying such information in the solution of the practical problems which present themselves to him in the course of his duty.

The general policy of the Major General Commandant relating to the military education of commissioned officers has been outlined in Marine Corps Orders. That policy looks to every officer having a basic education which prepares him to function efficiently with a marine command, either as a line or a staff officer, and whether the command be serving at sea, or on shore as an infantry command. As a minimum, he should be so educated in accordance with the probable responsibilities of his rank. Such, briefly, and in general outline, is the first objective set for every officer.

As one of the important means to assist officers to reach the first objective, the Marine Corps Schools at Quantico are being maintained and developed.

The Basic School will shortly open. Second lieutenants hereafter appointed and those present second and first lieutenants who need the basic schooling will be detailed as students at this school. The course will be planned with a view to offering the necessary schooling to prepare the students to function as infantry platoon commanders, as infantry company instructors, and otherwise as assistants to the commanders of infantry companies. In this connection it should be kept in mind that infantry commands include companies and platoons other than those armed and functioning as rifle platoons and companies.

The Company Officers' School is now in commission. The course at this school will eventually be a continuation of the course at the Basic School. Some subjects, as close order drill and rifle range practice, will be omitted. Other subjects will be carried on, as law and tactics, and other subjects will be added, as administrative staff subjects. This course will be planned with a view to offering the necessary schooling to prepare the students to function as infantry company commanders, as staff officers in infantry regiments, and as staff officers in permanent posts. The course will also assist in preparing officers for special details such as member, recorder or judge-advocate of courts and boards, and as post-exchange officer.

The Field Officers' School has been in operation for the past two years. The course at this school will eventually be a continuation of the course at the Company Officers' School. It will be planned to offer the necessary schooling to prepare the students to function as field officers in infantry commands and to fill the more important staff positions in the Marine Corps. It, too, will drop some of the subjects of the lower course and add some subjects.

The foregoing gives only a rough outline of the object and scope of the courses for officers at the Marine Corps Schools, as it is proposed they shall be.

In the beginning, the outlined courses could not be adhered to fully. Deficiencies in the prior schooling of students had to be provided for. Such deficiencies have been, or are now largely being made up. The Post Schools, the Correspondence Course, the local schools in some commands, and the regular and special classes at the Marine Corps Schools have all done much to assist officers now

in the service, so that the future courses of the Marine Corps Schools may be radically changed and brought into line with the plan previously outlined; duplications of work in the different courses avoided and much elementary work eliminated from the higher schools.

So far, no note has been made of the schooling necessary to prepare officers for duties to which not all officers will ever be detailed, but to which some officers must always be detailed. The more important of such duties include higher staff and command details, specialist details, staff and command details in Marine Corps commands other than infantry. The question of making such schooling available to selected officers has received considerable attention, however, and the available opportunities will be taken advantage of so far as other demands on the commissioned personnel permit.

The following table shows a proposed distribution of student officers. If put into effect and continued for a few years, the commissioned officers of the Marine Corps as a whole will be a splendidly schooled body of officers. Coupled with other schooling they have already had before or after entering the Corps, with their practical training and experience, and with the wide variety of their duties, it may confidently be expected that no other military organization will possess a commissioned personnel more widely and more thoroughly educated in the military profession. In this, however, our particular advantages should not be overlooked. We will not owe it all to our own merit.

Our service with the Navy and with the Army, the fact that the Army and the Navy Schools and colleges are open to our officers, the fact that we recruit officers from the Naval Academy and from colleges where military instruction is in charge of Army officers—all these things indicate how much we are indebted and will be indebted to the sister services for the military schooling and education of our officers.

In planning for the military schooling of commissioned officers, certain objectives of military education in the Marine Corps were in mind.

It is essential that every line officer be competent to command, according to his grade, Marine Corps units organized and serving as infantry or as detachments on vessels of the Navy. Plans for military education in the Marine Corps have for their first objective the instruction and training of officers for such commands.

The present infantry organization of battalions, which is adopted

for the Marine Corps, includes one machine gun company in each battalion. It is necessary, therefore, that all line officers up to and including the grade of captain be educated to the command of machine gun units, according to their grade. This is the second objective of plans for military education in the Marine Corps.

With the gradual passing of the permanent commissioned staff of the Marine Corps, it becomes necessary to have available for detail a considerable proportion of line officers who will be educated in the subjects of supply. It will not be necessary that every line officer be a competent supply officer, or that those who are competent in one branch of that service be competent as well in all branches thereof. The third objective of plans for military education in the Marine Corps is the developing of specialists in branches of the service of supply, to include officers in grades up to and including that of colonel.

The additional weapons that are now regularly assigned to infantry units from the regiment up require the special education of a limited number of officers of grades up to and including captain in order to have officers available for detail to command the units which employ such additional weapons. To develop such specialists is the fourth objective of plans for military education in the Marine Corps.

In addition to the special education of company officers for command of auxiliary troops with infantry organizations, the advanced base mission of the Marine Corps requires the education of some line officers up to and including the grade of colonel in the command of appropriate artillery units (field and fixed defense); the education of some line officers up to and including the grade of major in the command of engineer and signal units and other special advanced base troops. To develop such specialists is the fifth objective.

The administration of military government, of relations to foreign governments within whose territorial boundaries our forces may serve, of the Marine Corps as a whole, and of large units thereof which are, or may be organized, require that there be available at least a few officers who are well educated in the subjects of military government, international law, military law, administrative law, and the art of government in general. To develop some specialists, for such details, of grades up to and including colonel, is the sixth objective.

Marine Corps Aviation requires the services of officers specially educated for aviation duty, of grades up to and including the grade

of colonel. To develop sufficient specialists for such duty is the seventh objective.

The planning for future operations of the Marine Corps, and particularly the coördination of such plans with plans for the general employment of the military and naval forces, require the education of a certain number of the senior marine officers in general staff work. This is the eighth objective.

The foregoing does not cover each and every activity with which an officer may be connected. An officer may have to organize and command a mounted unit, may be detailed to duty requiring a knowledge of penology, or may be called upon to function in some capacity which cannot even be imagined at the present time.

It is evident that an officer should have a broad general education, should perfect his military education to the extent required to reach the first objective, and should then undertake the acquiring of an adequate education in some special branch of his profession.

At the present time there are some officers available for detail for every present activity of the Corps; but, not always of the appropriate rank nor in sufficient numbers. It is not always possible to supply every demand for officers specially educated to perform particular duties.

The present facilities for instruction and training open to officers of the Marine Corps are reasonably adequate. It will require time, however, before every officer will have had an opportunity to take advantage of even the facilities to reach the first objective noted in the plans for military education in the Marine Corps.

The policy which it is desired that every line officer should adopt is, to concentrate on the first objective until he is satisfied he has reached it, then, to select some subject upon which to specialize, according to his grade. As he rises in grade, he should choose a different subject in which to specialize, if his former specialty be no longer appropriate to his new grade.

In view of the wide range of subjects and the comparatively small number of officers in the Marine Corps, it is desirable that an officer acquire an adequate education in more than one specialty, as time and his abilities permit.

It will be the policy of Headquarters to assist officers in their desire to specialize in their military education after they shall have attained the first objective. At the same time, it will be necessary to regulate the matter, so that an adequate number of officers will be

available, of appropriate grades, to meet the demands as they arise for officers to perform the general duties called for in the various Marine Corps units.

Under existing conditions, it is not considered advisable for second lieutenants to attempt to specialize except in aviation. Officers who are above the grade of second lieutenant and who have attained the first and second objectives, should seek education in some special subject or subjects appropriate to their grades.

Existing conditions in the Marine Corps require a constant study of the matter of the most efficient distribution of the limited commissioned personnel. It is impossible to meet all of even the most reasonable demands, and the matter is further complicated by the fact that there are so many calls for officers of particular qualifications, specially educated for particular lines of work. When one takes into consideration the additional complications resulting from a desire (and frequently a necessity), to have rank and duty coördinated, and to maintain an equitable roster for sea and foreign duty, some idea may be gained of the difficulty of the problem. Also, it becomes plain why so much importance attaches to maintaining and developing our own schools and to taking the fullest advantage that is practicable of other agencies to educate every officer to the extent of his abilities.

So far as the future can be determined, the Marine Corps will be fully occupied, and there will not come a time when we will have sufficient officers to safely afford any of them an opportunity to lead a leisurely life. The officer who does not qualify for more than routine duty, for more even than the ability to lead his command into action, will come to find there is less and less of a place for him in the manifold activities of the Marine Corps.

It is not the intention to confine military schooling to the commissioned personnel. Plans are in preparation to extend such advantage to the warrant officers and the non-commissioned officers. It is hoped it will be possible soon to establish a Sergeant's School at Quantico for sergeants major, first sergeants, gunnery sergeants and sergeants.

The Basic School and the Company Officers' School will be opened to warrant officers.

In addition to the proposed schools, advantage is now being taken of the opportunity to detail enlisted men to certain Army Special Service Schools.

It is expected that in any future war the enlarged commissioned

ranks of the Marine Corps will largely be filled by the promotion of non-commissioned officers. Consequently, Headquarters is planning to have as many non-commissioned officers as possible properly qualified in advance for such promotion. Similarly, promotion will come to warrant officers and they should be prepared.

A further reason for having our warrant and non-commissioned officers highly educated is that they must be entrusted with many of the responsibilities of commissioned officers even in times normal for the Marine Corps. Our normal condition is an insufficient number of commissioned officers to meet insistent demands. They must be substituted for to a considerable extent by warrant and non-commissioned officers.

The present system of Post Schools is justified by the conditions existing when it was first established by Headquarters. The disadvantages connected with the attempt to administer such schools from Headquarters was realized at the outset; but they were outweighed by the necessity of providing some help to officers who would not have had the benefit of competent help and guidance otherwise.

As graduates are turned out from the regular schools, there will be more competent instructors available in the various commands and fewer officers who need basic schooling. It will be possible, then, for Headquarters to leave the matter of local schools to the local commanders, who can better coördinate the courses of such schools with the needs of their respective commands. Furthermore, the commanding officers can adapt the school demands so that they will have a proper relation to the other duty demands on the students, and to the necessities of the various student officers in the matter of military education. There are occasions and places where post schools could be conducted only at the expense of other essential activities. It is expected that the general schooling of officers will soon be such that it will not be necessary to infringe upon such activities in order to keep up the Post Schools.

With a steady improvement in the military schooling of the commissioned ranks, of the warrant ranks, and of the senior non-commissioned ranks—for which Headquarters of the Marine Corps is assuming its share of direct responsibility—organization commanders will find it increasingly easier to provide adequate schooling for the junior non-commissioned officers and privates, for which they are directly responsible to such a large extent.

Adequate schooling for all ranks will result in more adequate

training. As in the case of officers, so may we expect to develop an enlisted personnel which will justly pride themselves upon their superior military education as compared with other military bodies.

With their opportunities for advancement to higher enlisted rank, to commissioned rank in the military police forces of Haiti and the Dominican Republic, to warrant rank and to commissioned rank in the Marine Corps, there is every reason to believe we can recruit able and ambitious young men, that many of them will make the service their life careers, and that they will appreciate and make the most of the opportunities open to them to acquire a military education.

The body of Marines always may be depended upon to respond in due proportion to the stimulus furnished by their officers.

Certain changes relating to the professional part of the examinations of officers for promotion have already been approved and will shortly be promulgated. One change which bears particularly on the subject of military schooling will read as follows: When a candidate for promotion has attended and completed a regular course at any Army, Navy or Marine Corps school or college for commissioned officers, except Post Schools, his certificate of graduation therefrom will be accepted in lieu of examination in the subjects in which graduated, upon examination for promotion next after the date of graduation. In addition, certificates of graduation already issued, or hereafter issued to officers attending the courses, will be accepted in lieu of such examination, in accordance with Section 729, Naval Courts and Boards, as originally published.

Consideration of the paragraph in question indicates how much reliance will be placed upon the instruction imparted in the schools. The professional examination is intended to determine if the candidate possesses a sufficient knowledge of his profession to warrant his promotion. The courses at the schools are designed to insure that the graduates possess such knowledge.

From the foregoing, it follows that the professional examinations should be coordinated with the school courses, and this is being done. The staff of the Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, is called upon to recommend the subjects and scope of the professional examinations. It has been the practice for some time past to base the problems given on field officers' examinations on the course of instruction given in the General Service Schools at Leavenworth.

As the time element is of important influence in tactical problems,

	Colonel or Lieut. Col.	Lieut. Col.	Lieut. Col. or Majors.	Majors	Majors or Captains.	Captains	Captains or 1st Lieuts.	1st Lieuts.	2nd Lieuts.
ARMY									
<i>General Service Schools</i>									
The School of the Line, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
The General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Army War College, Washington, D. C.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SPECIAL SERVICE SCHOOLS									
The Motor Transport School, Camp Holabird, Md.	1	1	..	..
The Engineer School, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.
The Signal Corps School, Camp Alfred Vail, N. J.	1	..	..
The Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.	1	1	..
The Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, Okla.
1. Field Officers' Course	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Company Officers' Course,	2	..	..	..
The Infantry School, Camp Benning, Ga.	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
1. Field Officers' Course	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
2. Company Officers' Course,	2	..	..	..
The Tank School, Camp Meade, Md.
The Air Service Pilot School, Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Florida
NAVY									
The Naval War College, Newport, R. I.	1	1	2	..	..	1	17	..	..
Aviation School, N. A. S., Pensacola, Fla.	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
The Post Graduate Course
(a) Annapolis, Md. (School of Aerodynamics)
(b) Mass. Inst. of Tech. (School of Aerodynamics)	2	..	..	..	..
(c) George Wash. University (School of Law)	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
NOTE: Officers taking Post Graduate Course in Law are assigned to duty in office of J. A. G.									
MARINE CORPS									
Marine Corps Schools									
1. Field Officers' School.	2	4	10	5	..	..	..	..
2. Company Officers' School.	30	..	..	..
3. Basic School.	x
NOTES: When alternate grades are indicated, only senior officers of the lower grades should be detailed.									
x All newly appointed 2nd Lieuts. should take the Basic Course.									

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDANT

ECONOMY will prevent the Annual Report, dated December 1, 1921, of the Major General Commandant to the Secretary of the Navy being printed and distributed this year. It is a very interesting, valuable and comprehensive document. Information and statistics concerning the strength of the Marine Corps is set forth in detail. The filling of vacancies as provided for by the Act of June 4, 1920; the operation of the Neville Board; the commissioning of Naval Academy graduates and graduates of Distinguished Military Colleges, and similar matters are reported upon under the heading of *Appointment of Officers*. Under this heading is found the following: "The policy and practice adopted keep the door to commissioned rank wide open to enlisted men of the Marine Corps, as Congress intended. At the same time, no enlisted man can pass through without the most affirmative indications that he will suitably fill a commissioned office, and that by character and education he measures up to the high standards which it is intended shall be maintained for the commissioned personnel of the Marine Corps."

Complete information regarding the work of the Neville and Dyer Boards with reference to the appointment of warrant officers is supplied.

Under the heading of *Reorganization of Headquarters Marine Corps* a full and complete statement is published explaining the reorganization which was directed on December 1, 1920. "Under the direction of the Major General Commandant, the business of Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, will be conducted by the three Staff Departments and by the following: Division of Operations and Training, Personnel Section, Recruiting Section, and Educational Section." "The Assistant to the Commandant will be the Executive of the Major General Commandant. He will assist the Major General Commandant in the performance of his duties, especially with reference to the Division of Operations and Training, and the above-mentioned Sections. The duties of the three Staff Departments will be the same as heretofore." Here follows the complete details of the reorganization.

The report contains a detailed description of the scope of work assigned to the Division of Operations and Training.

"Under the Director, the Division of Operations and Training is charged with the collection of military information, the preparation of intelligence and operations plans and orders, the supervision of the military education of officers and enlisted men (schooling and training), the selection and adoption of military matériel, the distribution of the personnel of the Marine Corps, and with the development of general policies looking to increasing the efficiency of the service. By means of this organization the Major General Commandant is relieved of a mass of detail work, with the assurance that steady progress can be expected in carrying out his policies and those of the Department in respect to the Marine Corps.

"The Division is composed of the following sections: Operations, Intelligence, Training, Military Education, Matériel, and Marine Corps Aviation, which, under the Director, have functioned as follows:" A description of the functions follow.

"In general, the Division of Operations and Training has not concerned itself with administration, but has recommended to the Major General Commandant policies covering the main activities of the Marine Corps and, when approved, has prepared plans to carry them out."

The report indicates that the previous high standard for marksmanship was maintained throughout the year. Two thousand four hundred and forty-two Marines qualified as expert riflemen, 3129 as sharpshooters and 6548 as marksmen, or a total of 12,119; in other words, 57.7 per cent. of the total enlisted strength had qualified as marksmen or better. The information as to the winners of the various competitions, cups, etc., has already been published except the following: The Franklin Wharton Cup was won by the 114th Company with the 185th Company in second place, .0011 behind the winner. The Elliott Interpost Competition was won by Parris Island and the San Diego Trophy by San Diego.

A considerable space in the report is devoted to aviation in the United States, Santo Domingo and Haiti.

The following information about the personnel is of interest:

"Careful record is kept, by card index system, of the special qualifications of all officers and men with a view to their ready assignment to duties for which they are particularly well qualified. A record is also kept of the individual requests of officers for service

at particular stations, or of a special character. Officers are encouraged to indicate their preference for duties or stations through the medium of fitness reports or letters addressed to the Major General Commandant."

"No attempt has been made to cause officers to equalize seemingly undue proportions of sea, home, or foreign service, but rather, as a just basis on which future assignments may be made, a roster has been formed, the controlling dates, or dates of precedence for which have been arrived at by taking the date on which the officer completed a full tour, or year of sea or foreign service, and adding all additional short expeditionary, sea or foreign service tours of one or more months; or, in the cases of officers who have not had one continuous year of such service, by adding the short tours of one or more months until they aggregate one year. To the date thus determined is added the number of months which he may have subsequently spent at sea or on foreign service. By arranging in sequence the controlling dates in each grade or rank, the availability of individual officers for sea or foreign service is finally fixed. Officers now at sea or on foreign service, or who may hereafter be assigned to such duty, will be required to complete the full tour of two years, except that for the convenience of the Government, they may be brought home at the expiration of sixteen months and credited with a full tour. But if brought home for their own convenience, they will be placed at the head of the roster and kept there until an opportunity has been afforded to complete the prescribed tour of two years.

"However, in this connection it should be borne in mind that, since the Navy Regulations make fitness reports the basis of assignments to important duties, it is impracticable to run a mathematically exact roster. It will sometimes happen that the officer at the head of the roster does not possess the requisite qualifications, and it will then be necessary to pass him over for the time being in favor of the first officer below him who does measure up to the requirements of the task in hand. In all cases a careful study is made of the fitness reports, military qualifications, special abilities and training before detailing an officer for any duty. Also, in rare cases, the duties on which engaged will be of such importance as to prevent the immediate detachment of the officer. As far as practicable, this condition will be anticipated by the selection of suitable understudies well in advance of the date on which the officer in question becomes due for sea or foreign service."

A description of the morale work accomplished through the Sixth Division, Bureau of Navigation, is set forth.

"As far as practicable, prescribed complements of officers and men have been maintained on thirty-five vessels of the Navy, comprising the *Mayflower* (the President's yacht), the Atlantic, Pacific, Asiatic and Mediterranean Fleets, and vessels of the Special Service Squadron; home posts, stations or detachments, embracing navy yards, naval stations, Marine Corps stations, naval operating bases, magazines, receiving ships, naval hospitals, advanced base force, radio stations, recruit depots, depots of supply, recruiting service, and offices of assistant paymasters; foreign stations, including the Russian Island, Peking, China, the Philippines, Guam, Pearl Harbor, T. H., Virgin Islands, Camaguey, Cuba, Guantanamo, Cuba, Porto Rico, Nicaragua, the First Brigade in Haiti, and the Second Brigade in Santo Domingo. Transfers to and from the West Indies have been effected *via* the *Henderson*, *Gulfport*, *Kittery*, and occasionally on supply ships, colliers, or other vessels of the Navy; and those to and from the stations in the Pacific and Orient, *via* Army transports and, in a few instances, by naval vessels; and to the Mediterranean Fleet by naval vessels."

Service Schools and recruiting activities are carefully described.

The Marine Corps Institute was moved from Quantico, Va., to the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., in November, 1920.

"On July 1, 1921, sixty-four non-commissioned officers were ordered to the Marine Corps Institute at Washington as candidates for commissions. These candidates are organized into a separate company and school, and are undergoing resident instruction in the subjects required for the examination for appointment as second lieutenants in the Marine Corps. They are men selected from the various posts of the Marine Corps, after having been recommended by their immediate commanding officers. The course of instruction is six months, after which a final examination to determine their qualifications for commissioned rank will be held."

General Lejeune had the following to say about legislation:

"The Joint Resolution of March 3, 1921, that certain legislation should be construed as if the war had ended, affected the Marine Corps in several respects. It required the discharge of all enlisted men who had enlisted for the period of the war, and that officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps Reserve on active duty be transferred to an inactive status. It affected the status of retired officers in that they could not, after that date, be employed on active duty

without their consent. It will probably prove to be most drastic in its effect, in so far as the operation of the Marine Corps is concerned in that it caused the stoppage of the compulsory allotments and family allowances under the War Risk Insurance Act, as of July 31, 1921.

"The Army Appropriation Act of June 30, 1921, provided for pay and transportation in kind to the home or place of enlistment of minors under eighteen years of age when discharged upon application of the parents or guardians. This provision for transportation is applicable to the Marine Corps.

"The Naval Appropriation Act of July 12, 1921, limited the period during which reserve officers and temporary officers might apply for retirement because of disability incurred in line of duty in time of war to October 1, 1921.

"The following new legislation has been recommended to the Secretary of the Navy:

"(a) To establish the grades of chief marine gunner, chief quartermaster clerk, and chief pay clerk, for the Marine Corps. (See Bill H. R. 2503.)

"(b) To exempt post exchanges from taxes under the Revenue Act of 1918. (See Bill H. R. 8042.)

"(c) To authorize the purchase of civilian clothing for issue when necessary to men discharged for bad conduct, etc. (See Bill H. R. 8041.)

"(d) To authorize the disbursing officers to intrust other officers with public funds when on expeditionary duties, etc., both the disbursing officer and the agent officer being held pecuniarily responsible for the funds to the United States. (See Bill H. R. 8040.)"

Inspections, retirements, deaths, resignations, overseas dead, insignia, campaign badges, good conduct medals, clerical force and enlisted personnel data are all covered with adequate detail.

The report shows that on June 30, 1921, the personnel was distributed as follows:

Regular Service:	Officers	Enlisted men
At posts within the United States	581	13,109
On duty at foreign stations	325	6,749
On board cruising vessels	54	2,045
Totals	960	21,903
Marine Corps Reserve:		
At posts within the United States	—	7
Totals	960	21,910

The following extracts are taken from under the heading of the *Quartermaster's Department*:

"Out of a total sum of \$14,691,510 appropriated for the maintenance of the Quartermaster's Department of the Marine Corps for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, including \$3,000,000 reappropriated out of the appropriation *Maintenance, Quartermaster's Department, Marine Corps, 1920* in the First Deficiency Bill, approved March 1, 1921, approximately one million dollars was saved. This saving was due to the splendid coöperation throughout the Corps in putting into practice the economical measures ordered by the undersigned. The Quartermaster's Department has constantly striven for economy in every direction, conserving supplies, and leaving no stone unturned to reduce expenditures to the utter minimum."

"On January 1, 1921, the suspension of the money clothing allowance, which became effective July 15, 1921, was lifted, and the system used prior to such suspension was resumed."

"Under date of June 9, 1921, a new system of accounting for subsistence stores was approved by the Secretary of the Navy, to become effective on October 1, 1921."

"The purchase of supplies for the Marine Corps during the year has been proceeded with on the pre-war basis—proposals having been issued, advertisements inserted in the newspapers and trade journals, proposals publicly opened and scheduled at times advertised, and awards made to the lowest satisfactory bidder."

"No special building program was authorized by congress for the last fiscal year, the only funds appropriated for public works affecting the Marine Corps being \$500,000 allowed 'towards the further development of the Marine Corps base at San Diego, California.'"

"The Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia, has practically returned to a pre-war basis, its personnel further reduced over that of last year, and all the many activities of the Depot have been run with the greatest possible economy."

"On October 20, 1920, the rented buildings occupied by the Depot in Charleston, S. C., were vacated and the Depot moved to the Government buildings at the Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Virginia."

The Paymaster's Department is reported upon as follows:

"The Paymaster's Department of the Marine Corps, despite the short period of training which a large proportion of its clerical force has had, and the increased complications continually arising on account of new legislation affecting pay and allowances, has functioned in its usual highly efficient manner."

"The Assistant Paymaster's Office in New York has been moved to Philadelphia, and orders have been issued to locate this office in the building with the Depot Quartermaster at Philadelphia, thus effecting a saving of rental."

The work accomplished at the various posts including Department

of the Pacific, San Diego, Parris Island and Quantico is described. The following words descriptive of some of the achievements at Quantico are very interesting:

"Quantico the East Coast Marine Corps Base, is the headquarters of the Advanced Base and Expeditionary Forces of the Corps. At the present time we have at this Post the Fifth Regiment (infantry), fully organized, with a of 1,293 men, and a skeleton organization of the Sixth Regiment (infantry), which, with a small Brigade Headquarters Detachment, comprise the Fourth Brigade. In addition, the Tenth Regiment (mixed artillery), and the First Regiment (composed of a battalion of engineers, a battalion of signal troops, and a mixed battalion of searchlights and anti-aircraft guns), with a small Brigade Headquarters Detachment, comprising the Third Brigade, have not been fully organized. These forces comprise the East Coast Expeditionary Force of the Navy."

Some of the activities which have been carried on by the force at Quantico are:

"(a) The grading and finishing off of the Parade Ground. Before it was graded, the Parade Ground had two large depressions in it, and whenever a review was held, one battalion would be almost out of sight in the hollow. Also, it was not wide enough to properly display the troops. To fill in these holes necessitated the movement of about 54,000 cubic yards of earth. All hands turned to, and it was practically all done in two weeks' time.

"(b) The Clubhouse has been about 17 per cent completed. This building is about 135 feet along the front by 80 feet deep, and is irregular in shape. It is built of stone which the men quarry themselves, and when completed will be three stories high. It will have an assembly room in the middle, 60 by 80 feet, library billiard and pool room, swimming pool, and a dining room which will seat a hundred people. It will have 30 bachelor suites, in all 54 single rooms, and 21 bathrooms. All of the material for use in equipping the building is on hand from excess property. The men have cut 1600 hardwood trees, which will be used for mission beams in the building, flooring, etc. They are being seasoned now, which will take from nine months to a year, and it is expected that enough hard wood will be gotten from them, by using an old condemned saw-mill, for the whole building. The contractor's bid for the building was \$85,000, while it will be built by post labor, making use of all old material on hand, etc., for about \$7,000 completed. The post blacksmith is making the electric light chandeliers, etc., of old pipe and scrap iron, and there is enough excess wiring on hand to install all the fixtures.

"(c) Concrete foundations have been put under 40 barracks, new floors laid in about the same number, and the gymnasium has been rebuilt from top to bottom.

"(d) There have been converted in the main camp 19 captain's one-story houses, 3 field officer's one-story houses, 11 two-story houses containing two flats each for lieutenants, and 36 noncommissioned officer's flats.

"(e) In the shipyard, 16 houses have been rebuilt; in the staff section, 10 houses; in the hospital section, two of the storerooms have been rebuilt

into quarters for the medical officers; and the old headquarters building has been converted into eleven sets of bachelor apartments.

"(f) All the above houses have been connected with sewer, lights, and water."

The report contains a splendid account of the East Coast Advanced Base Manœuvres but lack of space prohibits the including of it in this brief review.

The activities of the Marines in the Dominican Republic and Republic of Haiti are described as follows:

"There are approximately 150 officers and 2,000 enlisted men in the Second Brigade of Marines, stationed at various posts in the Dominican Republic. Three officers are serving on the staff of the Military Governor, one administering the Department of the Interior and the Department of the War and Navy; another administering the Department of Justice and Public Instruction, and the Department of Foreign Relations; while the third is the Commandant of the Policia Nacional Dominicana; (formerly the Guardia Nacional Dominicana).

The Second Brigade consists of the 3rd, 4th, and 15th Regiments, and the First Marine Aviation Squadron, which are disposed as follows:

Third Regiment—In the Southern District with about four posts.

Fourth Regiment—In the Northern District with about seven posts.

Fifteenth Regiment—In the Eastern District with about thirteen posts.

First Marine Aviation Squadron—At Santo Domingo City.

"The training of the Marines stationed in the Dominican Republic has been systematic, comprehensive, and as intensive as is compatible with the maintenance of a high standard of morale. The companies are sent in rotation to either the Southern or Eastern Training Center at Santo Domingo City, or to the Northern Training Center at Santiago, for training. While considerable thought and time has been expended on bringing the Marines to a high state of military efficiency, an equal amount has been afforded for the purposes of welfare, amusement, and producing a happy morale. One of the fundamental reasons assigned by the Military Governor for the increase in morale was 'the knowledge that fifteen months constitutes a tour of duty.'

"The name of the Guardia Nacional Dominicana was changed to Policia Nacional Dominicana on June 2, 1921. About this date, this organization was taken from the control of the Second Brigade and placed directly under the Military Governor. The Policia in general performs all the work of a constabulary, such as patrolling, capturing of criminals, capturing and confiscating of arms and guarding the border. They coöperate in every way with the Marines. Due to financial conditions, the Policia Nacional has recently been reduced, and this threw additional work on the Marines.

"Generally, the conditions in the Dominican Republic are in a very satisfactory state, the military forces are in a high state of discipline, and are carrying out their duties most efficiently. Of course there are criminals, or so-called bandits, as there are in any country, and force has been used to break up the bands and appre-

hend the individuals. During the last six months of 1920, the criminal activities of these bandits were met with prompt action on the part of the Marines and Policia. In order to prevent trouble rather than to promote it, the extensive patrolling was increased. Eighteen skirmishes or contacts with these criminals occurred during this period. During the period of January to September, 1921, the Marines and Policia had 36 skirmishes or contacts with the criminal class of the Dominicans in the field.

"On December 23, 1920, by order of the Navy Department, the Military Governor issued a proclamation announcing the intention of the Government of the United States to inaugurate a simple and rapid withdrawal from the responsibilities assumed in connection with Dominican affairs. On June 14, 1921, the Military Governor issued a proclamation declaring that the Government of the United States 'proposes to withdraw its military forces from the Dominican Republic in accordance with the steps set forth' therein. That part of this proclamation concerning elections was modified on July 27, 1921, by another proclamation which postponed the elections indefinitely."

"While there have been a few isolated instances, as is to be expected, of failure by individuals to properly perform duties in the large forces of the Corps occupying these two republics, the record of the Marines for constructive work, sanitation, education, and moral uplift, has been truly remarkable. This is borne out by testimony given before the Senate Investigating Committee. When one considers that the chief mission of the Marines is to preserve order and peace, it is apparent that the tremendous amount of assistance they have rendered the people of Haiti and Santo Domingo over and above this military mission has never received proper recognition. In the performance of their military mission they have practically cleared both these countries of vicious bandits who, from time immemorial, have preyed upon the people and dominated political affairs. These countries are now as safe for the natives to travel in as America is for Americans."

The Historical Section and the Insular and Foreign Affairs Section were commented on as follows:

"The Historical Section has continued its research work of the past year and has also assisted in performing duty of an administrative nature, such as preparing replies to letters, etc., on certain special subjects. The work of abstracting from the records of the Marine Corps all important letters and documents, filing and indexing them, has now been completed up to the year 1866. Those records remaining may now be disposed of according to law, and considerable space thus made available for other purposes.

"During the year this section has had published in various magazines and papers, both service and civilian, at least thirty-five articles, several of which were run in more than one installment. A limited clipping bureau has been maintained. Efforts have been successful in obtaining photographs of some of our Revolutionary Marines and their commissions, and a brief history of the American Marines in the Revolution is ready for publication.

"The effect that this section has had upon the dissemination of Marine Corps

history throughout the country, of keeping it standardized, and in adding to the store of historical facts, has been very valuable to the Corps."

"The Insular and Foreign Affairs Section was established on November 26, 1920, and the Historical Officer, in addition to his other duties, placed in charge. The work of this section has been extremely valuable in accumulating and arranging for expeditious use information concerning the civil affairs of our insular possessions and other countries in which Marines are serving or have served. Reports of various kinds regarding the above-referred to countries have been prepared, the most important of which was that on the Republic of Haiti forwarded to the Senate Committee investigating Haiti and Santo Domingo.

The following two paragraphs conclude the report:

"Since July 1, 1920, the Corps has been recruited to the strength for which appropriation was made by Congress—21,000 men; the standard of recruits accepted has been raised to the pre-war basis; the Third and Fourth Brigades have been reorganized, with the 5th Regiment at full strength, and skeleton organizations of the other units, and their training has progressed satisfactorily; the commissioned personnel has been reorganized in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 4, 1920; the officers' schools at the Marine barracks, Quantico, Va., have been reorganized and developed; a system for the military education of officers has been adopted; the Marine Corps Institute has been moved to the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., its efficiency greatly increased, and its work of education by the correspondence method extended; complements of officers and enlisted men for all stations have been adopted; the detail of officers has been systematized and a roster for sea and foreign service established; frequent inspections of the forces in Haiti and Santo Domingo have been instituted; and great economies in administration throughout the Marine Corps have been effected.

"The Marine Corps has already attained a high state of efficiency, and this fact should be a great incentive for us to continue our efforts, working untiringly, unremittingly, and enthusiastically to make it and keep it the finest military organization in the world."

THE DIVISION OF OPERATIONS AND TRAINING HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL LOGAN FELAND, U.S.M.C.

THE Division was organized by order of the Major General Commandant in November, 1920, and to the writer was assigned the work of developing and organizing it, with the title of Director of Operations and Training, U. S. Marine Corps.

The Major General Commandant, at a conference, stated in the best and simplest terms the purpose of the Division. He announced that it was desired to provide for the study of purely military questions arising in the Marine Corps through the establishment of this office. That it would make recommendations based on such studies to the Major General Commandant who thereby would be materially aided in arriving at correct decisions in such questions and in formulating the orders necessary to make the decisions effective. The further statement was made that while the administrative staff departments had brought their methods of handling purely administrative matters to a very high and excellent state of efficiency, the need was felt for an organization or office at Headquarters of the Marine Corps to give more studied attention to questions which are distinctly military in their nature, such as organization of units, matters of training, choice of most suitable arms and equipment, military schooling, etc.

The order establishing the Division of Operations and Training specified that it should have cognizance of certain subjects. This allotment of subjects, together with its mission as stated in the preceding paragraph, makes the Division responsible to the Major General Commandant for a careful study of these subjects, for having at hand the most complete information available on them and for thus being prepared to advise as to the proper action on any matter falling under one of the subjects allotted. The subjects which have been assigned to the Division as within its province are as follows, and the Division of Operations and Training is organized into sections corresponding to the several groups of subjects:

Operations.

1. Mobilization.
2. Movement of advanced base and expeditionary forces.
3. Expeditions.
4. Advanced bases.
5. War plans.
6. Preparedness reports.
7. Secret files.
8. Organization.
9. Organization reports.
10. Establishment and abandonment of posts and detachments.
11. Distribution of Marine Corps.

Training.

1. Recruit depots.
2. Target practice.
3. Target ranges.
4. Military training (reserve forces).
5. Military training and instruction.

Military Education.

1. Military text-books.
2. Military schools.

Military Material.

1. Expeditionary and advanced base outfits.
2. Ordnance material.
3. Military equipment.
4. Inventions.

Military Intelligence.

1. Collection and compilation of intelligence useful to the Marine Corps, in carrying out its mission.

Aviation.

1. Material.
2. Training (active and reserve aviation forces).
3. Air service reports.
4. Air service qualifications.
5. Air service and land forces in coöperation.

In addition to the above subjects the Division has been charged with certain responsibility in regard to the policy to be followed in selecting the personnel for assignment to certain duties. That is, when the duty is an important one in connection with the subjects concerning which the Division is responsible, it has been made a

function of Operations and Training to recommend that the personnel to be assigned to this duty should be of certain specified classes or should have certain qualifications, experience or training, or even in some cases to recommend by name the individuals considered best fitted to undertake the duty.

Through the organization outlined above the Division of Operations and Training in the Marine Corps is in position to solve, or rather to make recommendations as to the solution, of all military problems arising in the Marine Corps and its functions are similar to those of the General Staff of the Army in handling such questions and similar to those followed in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations in handling Naval matters. The writer wishes to clearly bring out the point that the Division is not charged with the function of deciding these questions. Its purpose is to study them and to give such information as can be given concerning them. The function of decision is reserved to the Major General Commandant absolutely, and the Division of Operations and Training is an advisory agent to him on the military subjects which are not included in the scope of the work of the administrative staff departments. It may be stated here that the important staff function of coördination is, at Headquarters of the Marine Corps, reserved to the Major General Commandant and to the Assistant to the Commandant.

The following is in brief outline the method which has seemed most logical in undertaking the work laid out for the Division. In the first place it has been considered essential that all decisions in peace time as to organizations, training, military schooling, etc., should be such as to make towards the highest possible efficiency of the Corps in war. Therefore, there has been undertaken and must always be in progress a thorough study of general war plans and a development of the plans for the Marine Corps dependent upon the war plans of the Navy. This involves the correlated plans for mobilization and tables of organization for war, and above all, it involves a positive determination of the mission of the Marine Corps. This is a work which, in its very nature, can never be said to be completed. As conditions change all such plans must be revised, and in the course of years changed completely. However, such plans can be complete, *up to date*, and it is the duty of the Division of Operations and Training to keep the war plan of the Marine Corps in that condition. Having such plans, mobilization schemes, etc., it then

becomes a comparatively simple matter, although a most important one, to provide:

First, that the peace time organizations, distribution and stations of the Marine Corps shall be such as to facilitate to the greatest extent possible the mobilization plans for war.

Second, that the training of the Corps in peace time shall be that which best prepares it for its mission in war.

Third, that the military schooling of officers shall be such as to enable them to carry on most effectively this training.

Fourth, that the Corps be supplied with the most suitable material, arms and equipment to enable it to carry on the necessary training in peace time and to accomplish its mission in war.

The above brief outline, it is hoped, will give to the service at large an idea of the theory, the plan that is being followed and which it is believed will eventually produce the desired results. The nature of the work now being done is such that the results can never be very spectacular, and will only become apparent after the lapse of years or when the Marine Corps is again called upon to meet the test of war. The writer feels that anything that may be accomplished in providing that the organization, training, schooling and equipment of the Corps shall better fit it for its ultimate mission will more than repay the continued and serious efforts of the staff of officers attached to the Division of Operations and Training.

There is another feature of the work of the Division of Operations and Training which may perhaps be mentioned here. When there are detachments of the Marine Corps operating directly under the Major General Commandant without an intermediate commander, the functions of direct command which the Major General Commandant must then undertake in detail are exercised through the Division. An instance of this is that of the Detached Guard Companies which have been on duty all over the country guarding the U. S. Mails. These companies were not gathered into commands, but each operated directly under the Major General Commandant, or in the case of those on the West Coast, directly under the Commanding General, Department of the Pacific. The responsibility for the details of the methods of carrying on this duty and for the proper functioning of the Detached Guard Companies devolved on the Division of Operations and Training. The duty was exactly similar to that of the general staff section of the staff of a commander of a division or other command composed of several units. Instances

in which the Commandant of the Corps is required to exercise direct command over units acting independently and without intermediate commanders will probably be rare. The experience with the Detached Guard Companies has shown that the Division of Operations and Training provides the necessary staff organization to enable the Major General Commandant to exercise such direct command smoothly and without lost motion, effectively and with the best results.

PROMOTION BY SELECTION

THE following three drafts of legislation concerning promotion by selection are published for the purpose of furnishing "food for thought" to those interested. The editor will be glad to publish comments and suggestions which would be of general interest.

PROPOSED DRAFT OF AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR PROMOTION BY SELECTION IN THE MARINE CORPS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Section 1. That hereafter promotions and details to the grade or rank of brigadier general, and promotions to the grades or ranks of colonel, lieutenant colonel and major in the Marine Corps, shall be by selection only from the next lower respective available grade or rank, according to law, upon the recommendation of Boards of Marine officers as herein provided; Provided, That selections for promotion to the next respective higher grade or rank shall be restricted to selections from the upper two-thirds of the list of lieutenant colonels, the upper one-third of the list of majors, and the upper one-fourth of the list of captains, respectively; Provided further, That where the major parts of a whole number are within said upper fraction of any such list, the officer represented by such whole number shall be considered available for selection.

Section 2. A Board for selection to the grade or rank of brigadier general shall consist of five officers not below the rank of brigadier general, and a Board for selections to the lower grades and ranks shall consist of seven officers not below the rank of colonel. Such Boards shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, and convened during the month of December of each year, and as soon after the first day of the month as practicable; Provided, That such boards may also be appointed and convened at other times, as the exigencies of the service may require. Each member of such boards shall swear, or affirm that he will, without prejudice or partiality, and having in view solely the special fitness of officers and the efficiency of the Marine Corps, perform the duties imposed upon him as herein provided.

Section 3. A board convened for selection to any grade or rank, or grades or ranks, shall be furnished with the number of vacancies

therein and those which the Secretary of the Navy has reason to anticipate will occur by operation of law, or otherwise, from the date of convening the board until the anticipated date of the convening of the next such board, and with the names of all officers who are eligible for consideration for selection as herein authorized, together with the record of each such officer since his last permanent promotion. Any officer eligible for consideration for selection shall have the right to forward through official channels, at any time not later than ten days after the convening of the said board, a written communication inviting attention to any matter of record in the Navy Department concerning himself which he deems important in the consideration of his case; Provided, That such communication shall not contain any reflection upon the character, conduct or motives of, or criticism of, any officer.

Section 4. The recommendation of a board for selection in the cases of officers holding permanent appointments in the staff departments shall be based upon their comparative fitness for staff duties in their respective departments. Upon promotion to any rank below that of brigadier general, such permanent staff officers shall be carried as additional numbers in rank. Promotions of officers who are additional numbers shall be subject to selection as in the case of other officers of the same rank.

Section 5. A board for selection shall recommend for promotion or detail a number of officers in each grade or rank equal to the number of vacancies to be filled in the next higher grade or rank as stated in its precept. The report of the board shall be in writing, signed by all the members, and shall certify that the board has carefully considered the case of every officer eligible for consideration under the provisions of this Act.

Section 6. The report of a board for selection shall be submitted to the President for approval or disapproval. In case any officer or officers recommended by the board shall not be acceptable to the President, the board shall be informed of the name or names thereof, and shall then recommend an additional number of eligible officers equal to the number of those found not acceptable to the President, and, if necessary, shall be reconvened for this purpose.

When the report of the board shall have been approved by the President, the officers recommended therein shall be deemed eligible for promotion or detail to fill vacancies in the next higher available rank or grade, in accordance with their seniority in the rank or

grade from which promoted; Provided, That such eligibility shall cease and determine in the case of any officer who shall not have been appointed to or nominated for an existing vacancy in the next higher rank or grade prior to the convening of the next succeeding board to consider selections from the rank or grade in which such officer is serving; but such officer may again be selected and become eligible for advancement as herein provided.

Section 7. Officers selected for promotion shall be subject to the examinations prescribed by law for officers prior to promotion. In the case of an officer selected for advancement failing to pass a required professional examination, such officer shall not be promoted except he be again selected for promotion; but such officer shall not be subject to loss of numbers, or reexamination, on account of such failure. Should any such officer fail to pass the required physical examination, he shall not be considered, in the event of retirement, entitled to the rank of the next higher grade.

Section 8. After June 30, 1922, officers of the rank of colonel, lieutenant colonel, major and captain shall be retired if of the age of, or upon attaining the age of fifty-eight, fifty-four, fifty and forty-five years, respectively, on a percentage of active pay equal to two and one-half per centum of their active pay for each year of service; Provided, That the total retired pay shall not exceed seventy-five per centum of the pay they were entitled to receive while on the active list; Provided further, That until January 1, 1931, no officer shall be retired under the provisions of this section, without his having applied for such retirement, until he shall have been eligible for advancement by selection and have been considered for selection by at last three successive boards as herein provided.

Section 9. Nothing contained in this Act shall be held or construed to reduce the rank, pay, or allowances of any officer of the Marine Corps as now provided by law.

DRAFT OF PROPOSED LAW PROVIDING FOR THE COMBINATION OF THE
SYSTEMS OF SENIORITY AND SELECTIONS IN THE
U. S. MARINE CORPS

Section 1. That a Board of Selection, consisting of not less than three officers of the Marine Corps above the rank of colonel, and a recorder, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, shall be assembled annually as soon after June 30th as may be practicable.

Section 2. That the Board of Selection may, if it deems that

the circumstances warrant, select for advancement not more than one officer of the rank of lieutenant colonel, two of the rank of major, and three of the rank of captain, who are conspicuous for their initiative and excellence as officers of the Marine Corps. Upon approval of these selections by the President, the officers so selected shall be placed on the common list of promotion at the head of their respective ranks, in the order approved, but after those selected by prior boards, and still waiting advancement to the next higher rank. Any officer examined for his first advancement in accordance with his position on the common list by selection, who fails to pass the mental or professional examination shall not suffer loss of numbers by reason of such failure, but shall revert to his original place by seniority on the common list for promotion, and any such officer who fails to pass the physical examination shall not be thereby entitled to the next higher rank, if retired.

Section 3. That the said Board of Selection shall, if it deems that the circumstances warrant and that the best interests of the Government so require, designate not more than one officer of the rank of lieutenant colonel, three of the rank of major, nine of the rank of captain, eight of the rank of first lieutenant, and eight of the rank of second lieutenant, who, the Board deems, should not be advanced. Upon approval of these designations by the President, the officers so designated shall thereafter be ineligible for advancement: Provided, That any succeeding Board of Selection may, during the period that such officer remains on the active list, recommend for cause that such designation be removed, in which event, and upon the approval by the President of such recommendation, such officer shall thereafter be deemed eligible for advancement in the same manner in all respects as officers who shall not have been designated as ineligible. Any officer who is ineligible for advancement as herein provided shall, upon his own application, be retired on a percentage of pay equal to two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) per centum of his active duty pay for each year of service, but the annual retired pay shall not exceed seventy-five (75) per centum of the active duty pay such officer was entitled to receive while on the active list.

Section 4. That after January 1, 1923, any officer of the rank of colonel who is fifty-six years of age, of lieutenant colonel who is fifty years of age, of major who is forty-five years of age, and of captain or lower commissioned rank who is forty years of age, shall be retired on a percentage equal to two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) per

centum of his active duty pay for each year of service, but the annual retired pay shall not exceed seventy-five (75) per centum of the active duty pay such officer was entitled to receive while on the active list: Provided, That if a Board of Selection at an annual session shall report that it is not to the best interests of the Government that the officer be so retired, such report, duly approved by the President, shall operate to postpone retirement under the provisions of this paragraph for a period of three years from the date of approval of the report.

Section 5. That the Board of Selection shall designate a sufficient number of officers from among those eligible by present law for appointment or detail to the grade or rank of brigadier general to fill the vacancies anticipated therein before the next annual convening of the board, and a board may be convened at any time for the purpose of making such designations. Officers so designated shall be eligible to fill vacancies as they occur, and if any officer or officers so designated shall be unacceptable to the President, the board shall designate others, for which purpose it may be reconvened as often as may be necessary, or another board may be appointed.

Section 6. That hereafter officers of the Marine Corps who upon examination for promotion are found morally disqualified by Marine Examining Boards, the findings of which have been duly approved, shall be discharged from the Marine Corps with one month's pay. Hereafter the moral examination shall precede the physical examination of a candidate for promotion.

DRAFT OF PROPOSED LAW MODIFYING PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS
FOR PROMOTION IN THE MARINE CORPS AND PROVIDING
RETIREMENT FOR AGE IN GRADE

Section 1. That a Board of Review of Records of Officers, consisting of not less than three officers of the Marine Corps above the rank of colonel, and a recorder, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, shall be assembled annually as soon after January 10th as may be practicable for the purposes hereinafter described:

Section 2. That hereafter the professional examinations of officers of the Marine Corps, preliminary to promotion, shall include such an inquiry into the record of the candidate as to satisfy the Board of Examination that the candidate is fitted to perform the duties of the next higher grade. And hereafter no promotion shall be made unless the Board of Examination certifies that there

is positive evidence leading the board to the conclusion that the candidate is qualified for the duties of the higher grade.

Section 3. In order that the boards may properly judge of the fitness of candidates for promotion the Commandant of the Marine Corps shall prescribe such reports of fitness to be made as will show, in so far as possible, whether or not the officer reported upon has qualified himself for higher duties, and such reports of fitness shall show what measures the officer has taken to so qualify himself and to what extent he has benefited thereby. Boards of Examination and Boards of Review shall prepare and send out interrogatories to senior officers having knowledge of the qualifications of the candidate in all cases in which the evidence before the board is not conclusive.

Section 4. In case an officer is found by a Board of Examination to be not qualified professionally for promotion, his case shall be referred for decision to the next annual Board of Review of Records of Officers. The Board of Review shall be furnished with the record of the Board of Examination and with all reports and evidence bearing upon the candidate's fitness for promotion which may have accumulated in the meanwhile. The Board of Review shall make a thorough and final inquiry into the qualifications of the candidate and shall recommend one of the following actions, which, if approved by the President, shall be carried into effect:

(a) That the candidate be promoted with rank from the date of the original vacancy.

(b) That the candidate be suspended from promotion but remain on active duty: Provided, That in such cases the suspended officer be ineligible for any further promotion except in time of war.

(c) That the candidate be placed on the retired list with the rate of pay provided by law for officers retired on account of age in grade.

(d) That the candidate be wholly retired with one month's pay.

Section 5. That after January 1, 1923, any officer of the rank of colonel who is fifty-six years of age, of lieutenant colonel who is fifty years of age, of major who is forty-five years of age, and of captain or lower commissioned rank who is forty years of age, shall be retired on a percentage equal to two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) per centum of his active duty pay for each year of service, but the annual retired pay shall not exceed seventy-five (75) per centum of the active duty pay such officer was entitled to receive while on the active

list: Provided, That if a Board of Review of Records of Officers at an annual session shall report that it is not to the best interests of the Government that the officer be so retired, such report, duly approved by the President, shall operate to postpone retirement under the provisions of this paragraph for a period of three years from the date of approval of the report.

Section 6. That hereafter officers of the Marine Corps who upon examination for promotion are found morally disqualified by Marine Examining Boards, the findings of which have been duly approved, shall be discharged from the Marine Corps with one month's pay. Hereafter the moral examination shall precede the physical examination of a candidate for promotion.

PREPARATION*

BY MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDANT JOHN A. LEJEUNE

MY subject to-day is: "In Time of Peace Prepare for War." This subject is a hackneyed one and has been worn threadbare during the years immediately preceding our entry into the World War. In fact, its discussion continued for some time after its expiration. Of late the public has lost interest in it to a great extent and many of our people have concluded that wars are over for all time, so far as this country is concerned. Nevertheless, it is still a subject of vital importance to the military and naval services. In fact, it constitutes our profession.

I will not discuss the matter in its larger aspects. These concern questions of national policy over which we can hope to have little, if any, influence—whether we are to have compulsory military training; whether we are to accumulate great resources of cannon, munitions and other war material; whether we are to have a puissant fleet complete in all its parts; whether the air service is to be developed to a maximum strength are all important topics, but do not pertain to us personally. We are, however, both as individuals and as officers deeply interested in and affected by all questions pertaining to the Marine Corps.

It is within our province and within our power to have a great influence on its destiny. We can make it or mar it. Each of us can do a large part in making it strong in numbers and in preparing it in all respects to meet any emergency that may arise. How these things can be done is the subject I will endeavor to discuss. In the final analysis the size of the Marine Corps will be determined by the American people. We must consider, therefore, how we can retain and if possible increase the affection and esteem in which the Marine Corps is now held by the American people. How can this be done? The answer is threefold:

- (a) Administer the affairs of the Marine Corps economically and efficiently;
- (b) Keep our officers and men usefully employed;
- (c) Make the Marine Corps the most efficient military organization in the World.

Sensing the will of the American people, shortly after assuming the office of Commandant, I issued an order urging economy. It

* An address delivered at Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, January 12, 1922.

was rather a strange doctrine then. All of us were accustomed to liberal spending; but little by little economies were effected and expenses came down. Our officers have responded wholeheartedly to this policy everywhere.

Quantico has been an experimental laboratory and ways were discovered to save huge sums. The Headquarters Staff has cooperated fully. Commanding Officers and Post Quartermasters have joined in the crusade. The excellent results are already apparent. The Corps has established a reputation for economy. This year there will be no deficiency. The Members of Congress who write the Appropriation Bills have become convinced that the Marine Corps is wedded to the policy of economy. It is well that this is true, because the American people have determined on economy in public expenditures, and woe betide the organization, civil or military, that does not conform to this policy. I dwell on this because I believe it will have great bearing on the decision to be made by Congress, this year and each year following, concerning the size of the Marine Corps.

EMPLOYMENT IN USEFUL WORK

The American people, and therefore Members of Congress, are apt to believe that the officers and men of the military and naval establishments are tax eaters and non-producers; that their time is spent in idleness.

This belief we must combat by engaging in useful work. We can not deceive the public; it must be work that is actually useful. I have little to say in this regard, because I feel that the Marine Corps, more than any other military organization, is engaged in useful work. In Haiti and Santo Domingo two small brigades, each equivalent to about one-half of a World War Regiment, are carrying out the policy of our Nation by maintaining peace and tranquility and giving their inhabitants an opportunity for peace, prosperity and happiness. That work is worth while, as is all work done for the benefit of another people.

The guards at all navy yards, ammunition depots, naval bases, etc., consist of Marines. They are protecting and rendering secure billions of dollars worth of government property. At Parris Island and Mare Island we are training young Americans to be better men physically, mentally and morally; and this process is continued here, on board ship, and wherever they may go during their enlistments.

At Marine Barracks, Washington, the Marine Corps Institute is engaged in unobtrusive but vitally important task, which is

having a far-reaching effect in popularizing our Corps and in increasing the fitness of the enlisted men.

Finally, at Quantico you have been able to witness many concrete examples of useful work. This post has been vastly improved by the labor of enlisted men, and hundreds of civilians have been replaced by them. Fortunately, Quantico is near Washington, and as we do not believe in hiding our light under a bushel, our good friends in Congress have seen with their own eyes the evidences of our activities. We must continue our efforts in this direction everywhere.

MILITARY EFFICIENCY

But let us not forget the object of our existence, which is to make and keep the Marine Corps a great fighting machine—the greatest on earth, bar none. The successful accomplishment of this mission involves many things. It means building up and maintaining a high *Esprit de Corps*. Every officer and every man should have it. Each one of us should use all his strength to add to it.

It is a sacred thing. It is our priceless heritage from the past. It has come to us from the heroic dead. *Esprit* can not exist very long in an untrained mob. Discipline must be maintained; military punctilio observed; but there is also the obligation to deal justly, fairly, kindly, and honorably with those who are under our command; and to serve loyally and faithfully those who command us. This obligation is mutual.

We must also devote our energies and our talent to training the units we may command in the noble profession of arms. It is a noble profession because its ideals are high; because to attain real success in it, its devotees must practice the great military virtues, I mean of self-control,—industry energy, fidelity, unselfishness, honor, courage, and self-sacrifice.

Finally, to teach the profession of arms we must first learn it ourselves. That is why the Marine Corps Schools have been established; this is why I am so earnestly endeavoring to extend our educational system throughout the Corps.

You have here the opportunity to prosecute your studies undisturbed by any other duties. I believe that you are making good use of your time, and that when you leave here you will be filled with the desire to impart to others the knowledge you have acquired.

In that way only can you show your high appreciation of the earnest, painstaking and intelligent efforts of the School Staff.

I thank you all.

ANNIVERSARIES

MARCH 1st: 1860, Marines and Bluejackets land at Kisembo, Africa, from *Marion*, to protect American interests; 1918, *Brooklyn*, carrying 125 Marines, arrives at Vladivostok, Siberia, and Marines land on June 29th.

March 2nd: 1867, Colonel Commandant Jacob Zeilin commissioned Brigadier General Commandant.

March 3rd: 1776, Force of Marines and Bluejackets under Captain Samuel Nicholas, of the Marines, captured New Providence, Bahamas; 1817, Peace Establishment Act reduced Marine Corps; 1819, Anthony Gale appointed Lieutenant Colonel Commandant; 1909, Marines returned to duty on board battleships and cruisers, after having been removed by President Roosevelt.

March 4th: 1781, *Alliance* captured *Alert*; 1843, Archibald Henderson commissioned brevet brigadier general; 1895, Marines land from *Columbia* at Port of Spain, Trinidad, and assist in putting out fire.

March 5th: 1918, *Cyclops* sailed from Barbadoes for Baltimore, and was never heard of again—several Marines on board.

March 7th: 1778, *Randolph* blows up in an engagement with the *Yarmouth*; 1804, Franklin Wharton appointed Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

March 8th: 1854, Perry landed in Japan; 1862, *Cumberland* sunk by the *Merrimac*; 1895, Marines land from *Atlanta* at Boca del Toro, Columbia, to protect American interests.

March 9th: 1847, Battalion of Marines land at Vera Cruz, Mexico, to coöperate with Scott; 1862, Battle of *Merrimac* and *Monitor*.

March 10th: 1783, *Alliance* engages the *Sibylle*.

March 11th: 1778, John Adams served with Marines of *Boston* when *Martha* was captured.

March 13th: 1863, Port Hudson; 1919, the first Navy Distinguished Service Medal issued was awarded posthumously to Brigadier General Charles A. Doyen.

March 14th: 1863, Marines on *Hartford* and other vessels participated in the action with batteries at Port Hudson.

March 15th: 1889, Hurricane at Samoa; 1917, Guam Militia

established; 1918, Fourth Brigade of Marines enter Verdun Sector, France.

March 16th: 1862, Forts Jackson and St. Philip, near New Orleans, bombarded by Farragut; 1889, Hurricane at Samoa.

March 17th: 1776, Hopkins' Squadron sailed from Bahamas.

March 18th: 1907, Landing from *Marietta* at Truxillo and Ceibo, Honduras.

March 19th: 1863, Marines on *Hartford* and other vessels participate in engagement with Rebel Battery at Grand Gulf.

March 20th: 1800, *Constellation* defeats *La Vengeance*.

March 21st: Colonel Harold C. Snyder relieves Brigadier General Logan Feland in command of Fifth Marines stationed in Germany.

March 23rd: 1815, *Hornet* defeats *Penquin*; 1918, Private Edward D. Turner wounded in Paris by long-distance German shell.

March 24th: 1903, Marines landed at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, from *Olympia*, remaining ashore until March 26th.

March 25th: 1863, Marines on *Hartford* and other ships participated in engagement with Rebel Battery at Warrenton below Vicksburg.

March 31st: 1917, Virgin Islands formally transferred to United States, battalion of Marines garrison island shortly after.

April 1st: 1893, Marines of *Boston* ashore at Honolulu from February 1st to April 1st during the overthrow of the ancient Kingdom of Hawaiian Islands; 1899, three Marines win medals of honor in an engagement with natives of Samoan Islands; Marines from *Atlanta* land at Santo Domingo City and remain twenty days ashore; 1918, first Marine killed in action in France, Private Emil H. Gehrke, in Verdun Sector.

April 2nd: 1781, *Alliance* captured *Mars* and *Minerva*.

April 3rd: 1868, Marines landed at Yokohama and withdrawn May 12th.

April 4th: 1776, Hopkins' Squadron captured schooner *Hawk* and bomb brig *Bolton*; 1854, Marines and Bluejackets land from *Plymouth* at Shanghai, China, and fight Chinese; 1919, Major John L. Mayor killed in action with Haitians near Mirebalais, Haiti.

April 5th: 1899, A Colt's gun crew of Marines returned on board ship after serving with the Army in action against Filipinos at Caloocan, La Loma Church, Marialo River, Guiguinto and Malolos, Philippine Islands.

April 6th: 1776, *Alfred* and *Cabot*, of Hopkins' Squadron, en-

gaged the *Glasgow*, thirteen Marines being killed or wounded, two officers being killed; 1917, Congress declared that a state of war existed with Germany; 1918, Marines in Verdun Sector repulse German attack on Tresauvaux.

April 7th: 1776, engagement between *Lexington* and *Edward*; 1917, Battle of Las Canitas, Dominican Republic; 1917, Military Governor of Santo Domingo set aside money for organization of the *Guardia Nacional Dominicana* (in 1921 renamed the *Policia Nacional Dominicana*).

April 8th: 1782, *Hyder Ally* defeats *General Monk*; 1823, Marines of the *Gallinipper* landed near Escondido, Cuba, and captured pirate vessel *Pilot*.

April 9th: 1919, Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler relieved Brigadier General Eli K. Cole in command of the Fifth Brigade in France.

April 10th: Landing from *Paducah* at Porto Cortez, Truxillo, and Ceibo, Honduras.

April 12th: 1813, Gamble's Marines land at Nouahevah, Marquesas Island; 1861, Marines under Captain H. A. Adams engaged in expedition to reinforce Fort Pickens; 1885, Marines land in Panama; 1918, 74th Company badly gassed by Germans at Camp Fontane, St. Robert, Verdun Sector.

April 14th: 1865, Lincoln assassinated, Marines guard body and prisoners.

April 15th: 1778, *Oliver Cromwell* engaged the *Admiral Keppel*, and *Defence* the *Cyrus*, Captain Day, of *Cromwell*, killed; 1914, Second Advanced Base Force embarked on the *Hancock*.

April 16th: 1898, Orders issued to organize a battalion for service in Cuba.

April 17th: 1902, Marines land in Panama; 1918, successful raid out of Eix, near Demi-Lune, Verdun Sector.

April 18th: 1779, *Warren*, *Queen of France*, and *Ranger*, sailed from Boston and captured many prizes; 1847, Marines and Blue-jackets capture Tuxpam, Mexico.

April 19th: 1917, Battalion of Marines sail on *Prairie* from the Dominican Republic for Virgin Islands.

April 20th: 1861, Marines assist in the destruction of the *Gosport* (Norfolk) Navy Yard; 1918, Marine officers made available for duty as officers-of-the-deck on board battleships in port; 1918, skirmish with Germans at Villers, in the Verdon Sector.

April 21st: 1812, Marines withdrawn from Amelia Island and returned to Cumberland Island; 1856, detachment of Marines left the *San Jacinto* and proceeded to Bangkok, capital of Siam; 1914, Vera Cruz, Mexico, occupied on 21st and 22nd; 1918, Marines repulse raid of Germans at Eix, Verdun Sector; 1918, Marines repulse raid of "Hindenburg Circus," at Villers, Verdun Sector.

April 22nd: 1778, Marines from *Ranger*, under Wallingford, participate in famous landing at Whitehaven, England; 1800, grade of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant replaces that of Major Commandant; 1914, Vera Cruz occupied on 21st and 22nd.

April 24th: 1778, *Ranger* defeats *Drake*, Lieutenant Wallingford killed.

April 25th: 1913, Marine Corps Association formed.

April 27th: 1805, Derne captured by Marines under O'Bannon and Bluejackets; 1899, Marines land from *Resolute* at Havana, Cuba.

April 28th: 1862, Forts Jackson and St. Philip surrender to Farragut; 1907, Marines from *Paducah* ashore at Laguna, Honduras, April 28-30; 1917, Edwin Denby enlisted as a private in the Marines.

April 29th: 1814, *Peacock* defeats *Epervier*; 1898, Huntington's battalion goes into camp at Key West, Fla.

April 30th: 1798, Navy Department established by Act of Congress; 1889, Marine guard established at Paris Exposition in April.

May 1st: 1862, New Orleans surrendered to Farragut; 1867, American Minister landed at Osaka, Japan, under escort of Marines from *Shenandoah* and *Wyoming*; 1898, Battle of Manila Bay; 1918, Women enrolled in Marine Corps Reserve.

May 2nd: 1918, Acting Secretary of the Navy directs that Fifth Brigade of Marines be organized.

May 3rd: 1891, Marines under Bates land on Navassa Island to assist in maintaining order; 1898, Marines under Lieutenant Dion Williams occupy Cavite, P. I.; 1916, Treaty between United States and Haitian Republic proclaimed.

May 4th: 1898, Colonel Commandant replaced by Brigadier General Commandant.

May 5th: 1916, Marines landed near Santo Domingo City.

May 7th: 1873, Marines landed in Panama, withdrawn the 11th; 1918, Brigadier General James G. Harbord relieved Brigadier General Charles A. Doyen in command of Fourth Brigade of Marines.

May 8th: 1802, Marine Guard established at State, War and

Navy Building; 1846, Marines and Bluejackets landed from *Raritan* and *Potomac* at Brazos, Santiago, to protect depot at Point Isabel.

May 9th: 1814, Gamble's Marines attacked by natives on the island of Nukahiva in the Marquesas.

May 11th: 1775, *Margaretta* captured at Machias, Me.; 1800, Marines under Carmick, and Bluejackets, cut out privateer *Sandwich* at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo; 1862, action at Drury's Bluff; 1898, San Juan, Porto Rico, bombarded.

May 12th: 1898, shore battery at San Juan, Porto Rico, engaged.

May 13th: 1920, 16th Regiment sailed for West Indies on *Henderson*.

May 14th: 1918, Fourth Brigade relieved in the Verdun Sector.

May 15th: 1916, Santo Domingo City occupied.

May 18th: 1846, Marines and Bluejackets from *Cumberland* and *Potomac* establish post at Barita on the Rio Grande; 1898, *Oregon* arrived at Jupiter's Inlet, Fla., after the trip around the Horn; 1917, first troops arrived at Quantico, Va.

May 19th: 1918, Overseas Depot, Quantico, Va., established; 1919, "Third Army Composite Regiment" ("Pershing's Own") organized in Germany, one battalion commander and one company being Marines.

May 20th: 1906, expedition under Major John A. Lejeune embarked on *Columbia* for duty in Panama; 1917, General Pershing and Staff, including Majors Logan Feland and Robert H. Dunlap, sailed for France.

May 22nd: 1918, Brigadier General John A. Lejeune ordered to France.

May 24th: 1907, Marines of *Paducah* ashore at Laguna, Honduras, from 24th to 31st.

May 25th: 1775, eight Marines leave Hartford, Conn., for Albany and Fort Ticonderoga, guarding money.

May 27th: 1813, Marines assist in capture of Fort George from the British; 1898, attack on *Cristobal Colon* at Santiago, Cuba; 1918, Brigadier General John A. Lejeune sails from United States for France.

May 28th: 1781, *Alliance* captures *Atalanta* and *Trepassy*; Brigadier General Wendell C. Neville promoted to Major General.

May 29th: 1813, Marines attacked by enemy at Sacketts Harbor; 1900, Marines of *Newark* and *Oregon* proceed to Peking and form part of besieged garrison; 1906, Lejeune's Marines land on Isthmus

of Panama, Lieutenant Colonel Mahoney assuming command of the battalions of Majors Lejeune and Long; 1917, Secretary of the Navy directed that Fifth Regiment be organized.

May 30th: 1873, Boston fire, Marines assist in maintaining order; 1910, Butler's battalion sails on *Dubuque* for Bluefields, Nicaragua, from Panama.

May 31st: 1898, fleet bombards shore batteries at Santiago de Cuba; 1918, Fourth Brigade leaves training area for front lines near Belleau Wood; 1919, 12th Replacement battalion sails for France.

"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP"*

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE RICHARDS, U.S.M.C.

THIS is the third time I have had the pleasure to appear before the officers undergoing instruction at this command. There were two subjects it was my endeavor to talk about before—one was "Initiative and Leadership"—the other was "Administration." As to the talk of to-day, it may have a subject, but I do not venture to give it a title. A year ago I tried to express here one dominant thought, one idea that seemed to me we might write down as a work-a-day principle to guide us in the solution of problems confronting us in the building up of a new Marine Corps, problems that to a large extent must be successfully solved solely by us. We were to take counsel with ourselves to meet these great questions. For, when people get together themselves and collect their individual forces together, the thing they aim at doing is usually the thing in the end that is accomplished. There was once a story told, one of Æsop's fables, I think, about the man with seven sons. You remember the boys—as they grew up or were growing up, they could never agree—always they were found bickering amongst themselves. You will recall the father's method of illustrating his point. How he brought seven sticks, each of which he separately broke with comparative ease. Then the old gentleman went further, taking seven more faggots, he bound them together. Not one of his seven sons had the strength to break the bundle! So it is for unity I stand here to-day!

The war brought home to many of us older officers lessons of great importance that recalled our earlier experiences. There were we who stayed at home to keep for you the home fires burning, so to speak. We who served here while we waited. And then there were you who so valiantly bore on the front line our Country's honor in France! How proud we were of your achievements! Now, let me tell you here of the finest thought that was brought back from France to me. It came from one of you who had helped so well to bear that burden over there. This was his thought—"That Fourth Brigade, that apparent raw material we took to France. And it is true we trained it there for a year under our own eyes for the task

* Address delivered at Marine Corps Schools Quantico, January 19, 1922.

for which we were sent. Then with the perfect or almost perfect instrument it was, we were thrown against the Germans. The reward for what was done there—the distinction and the glory that came out of it all was ours—all! But the credit, there's the rub—the credit I do not think we may rightfully claim. That belongs to many who never put their feet on the soil of France. The Fourth Brigade was the product of thirty or more years of constant and united endeavor of all of the Marine Corps, all working together in one earnest effort." Now that seemed to me, a home fire burner of some thirty years of activity as a most gracious compliment to all of us and a compliment very tactfully extended. I cannot ever forget it. I think, though, I should tell you my answer. "That organization, the Fourth Brigade," I said, "was not the fruit of thirty years of effort, not by any manner of means." It was the work of 146 years. Back I would go to the very beginnings. Back to those men whose names are now almost forgotten, men who for years have lain in their graves. They laid the foundations upon which our building began. What names for us to conjure with! Samuel Nicholas—William Burrows—Franklin Wharton—Archibald Henderson—Presley Neville O'Bannon! That last name—it brings to me an incident of recent years. You might yourself be put some day in a situation where you may feel you are about to be hurried or stampeded into doing something your judgment does not accept. There were people who wanted to change the uniforms and they were advocating a new sword, a more practical weapon. Their arguments were sound or seemed so. There was no answer. But someone was reading from the uniform regulations descriptive of our sword, our so-called obsolete weapon. A sword with mame-luke hilt curved blade and metal or nicked scabbard—"Don't you think that sword had something to do with Presley O'Bannon? He who with his Marines made those Arabian mamelukes into soldiers and with them stormed the Fortress at Derne 'On the Shores of Tripoli'? And hoisted for the first time the American Flag on a Fortress of the Old World"? That question was enough. It stopped the movement and, as we looked further into the matter and in detail, we found this to be true—that sword of ours of to-day is modeled from the very sword presented by the State of Virginia to Lieutenant O'Bannon of the Marine Corps in recognition of that daring exploit! We are not likely now ever to lose it. For the

memory of Tripoli is something that we shall preserve in our history so long as there is an American Marine!

But I was speaking about France. This is what I would say. The friendships formed on those front lines are as bonds of steel welded by fire to keep you who served there together always. Your deeds in France must be told and retold to one another and you must gather and re-gather that their memory be preserved. As the whole Marine Corps preserves in that sword the symbol of our common heritage from O'Bannon so would the whole Marine Corps help you to preserve through the memories you recount of France an inspiration for the Marine who is to come after us. There are no two schools of thought in this—no two schools such as I mentioned when I was last here at Quantico. The Marine Corps in its approach to line and staff questions—that was what I was then talking about—the Marine Corps in its approach to all questions upon which we might be led to divide puts forward but one thought, no other thought than this, "we are all for one and we are one for all." I am going to try to put myself back to my own days of twenty odd years ago, just for a moment. Just after my Philippine days and more particularly the times of the Boxer War—for my closest friends in the Marine Corps to-day are those that I served with in China in those stirring days of the summer of 1900. The Ninth Infantry, for instance, that fought alongside the Fourth Brigade of Marines in France was with us then. So was the Royal Welsh Fusileers that furnished the Guard of Honor when General Pershing first landed on British soil in 1917. Those Welshmen I liked because they had been Marines in the War of the Revolution. I am not going to tell you their story here; I am going, though, to speak of an incident after those China days were over. I was on the old White Star liner, the *Galic*, returning home. It was full of missionaries—men and women thrown out of the interior of China by that great upheaval. Amongst them was an old Methodist parson, who had served fifty years there—he had rarely in this time seen or spoken with one of his own race. He was a man, active, zealous and earnest. He was one who believed in his work, a man of broad mind not influenced by prejudice. He told me a story I want to leave with you to-day. He was to build a little mission. He wanted bricks. Finally, he came in contact with a Chinaman, a brickmaker, who sold bricks. The missionary was disturbed over the quality of the goods he was to buy. Finally, he said to this

Chinaman—"Are you sure you can make me good bricks?" I can picture that brickmaker in his reply. Drawing himself up to full height, with great dignity, with pride in his eye, and in his speech, he said: "I have made bricks for eight hundred years." And my missionary friend added to me—"So he had, he and his father and all his forefathers before him, they had made bricks, and all that the family had developed for thirty generations in the making of bricks that skill was the proud possession of this Chinaman." Of course, such a man could make good bricks!

We all here will remember Mr. Gilbert Wilson who taught the Marines of Quantico to sing. Let me tell you what he once told me. He said that the first words of that song; I never, never hear the song without a thrill comes over me—its first words—

"From the Halls of Montezuma,

To the shores of Tripoli;"

there are just ten of them. Wilson said to me, "There is your morale, there is your esprit, all in those ten words, history tradition everything." I read of the wounded from Belleau Woods being carried into the hospitals in Paris singing the Marine's battle hymn. In reading I knew, I understood, though I did not see! "History, tradition, everything." No, we "stay at homes" did not see. But how proud we were and what an honest pride we have now. How we pictured you, how we tried to follow you. We heard you had been broken up and made the military police. That we did not like—we had known of its evils for us in our efforts to assimilate in the Navy the soldier with the sailor. Finally we heard that you had had to send your General, the Marine General, the late General Doyen, home broken in health and that an Army General was to command you. That depressed us, but as it was not a new experience in our life to be commanded by an officer from another service we were, though depressed, not impatient. We felt better, though when we heard the compliment paid you in that General Pershings Chief of Staff, General Harbord, was your Commander. I'll not follow you further in detail—only this would I say, the Army more than doubled that compliment after you had done so well in June of 1918, for then they gave to the Marine Corps, to General Lejeune, the command of an Army Division, two-thirds of its officers and men being of the United States Army—there was a distinction never before conferred upon the Marine Corps, never before had a mixed force—such a mixed force as we were accustomed to in our life or

experience in the Naval service—ever been commanded by an officer of the Marine Corps! And even if your identity as a Marine was then lost in that great organization and we could not follow you further, we never ceased then or now to take pride in the achievements of the Second Division. Your worth as a Soldier was not to be questioned by anyone! Of that we were sure and we were secure! It seems now—as I hesitate—that I have not come down here to talk to you—I am here just to tell stories. I said you saw a lot that I did not see nor could I visualize—I mean in France. There was something we heard about that was there. It was a very necessary article, it seems. Not exactly an incinerator, or even a pot boiler. It was a machine to steam the soldiers' clothing, *all of them*, when opportunity availed and it had an ugly name. Well, before I get ahead of my story—there was a marine sergeant or a doughboy, it may have been, who was strong on history. He knew all the historic utterances of heroes of almost forgotten wars. He could say most of them, and it seems they all came from the Navy; he must have been a Marine! "Damn the torpedoes." "You may fire when ready." "There is glory enough for all"—these he could readily repeat. Well, his company had come back from the front line trenches. The men were all disrobed for their bath. Their clothing was being gathered up when this machine hove in sight. They cast the machine loose and started the fire to make it function. The men were all very much interested. They had gathered about in their birthday raiment, I suppose you who were there know exactly how they felt. As their clothing was being dumped into the machine they began to cheer! It was the sergeant's opportunity; he mounted the machine and shouted: "Don't cheer, boys, the poor devils are dying."

I don't pretend to be very strong on historic sayings. There is one, however, I can never forget. It also came from the Navy. I was born in the State of Ohio, down on the Ohio River. I grew to fifteen years of age with a little knowledge of the Navy and none whatsoever of the Marine. That seems strange to me now, for I well remember the story in McGuffey's Fourth Reader about the Mutiny in the Massachusetts State Prison in 1824 and of Wainwright. But I did not associate him then with the Marines. In those days in fact I never had seen salt water. But the county in which I was born and grew up was named *Lawrence*. My father, an old Welsh Quaker, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, but had settled in Ohio at the age of ten, with my grandfather—he told me for

whom the county was named—it was for James Lawrence; Captain James Lawrence of the United States Navy. My father told me how Captain James Lawrence had died on the quarterdeck of the ship *Chesapeake*, pierced by a musket ball in an engagement off Boston harbor with the British ship, *The Shannon*. And he spoke to me of Lawrence's last heroic words, which have become immortal: "*Don't give up the ship.*" In such circumstances I shall never forget them.

Do you know how or why the Marines were sent to France to serve with the Army there? Let me tell you the truth. It was not so much because the Army needed you there, for indeed they had asked for you. It was because the General Board of the Navy decided that the best training the Marines could have for their distinctive duties in connection with future operations of the Fleet was that to be afforded in actual warfare in France. You went there when the Army called for all trained troops available, but you went there for strictly naval purposes—let me repeat "Strictly Naval Purposes," that was why you went to France. Let me most forcibly impress this upon you!

Last November, for the first time in my knowledge, the Marine Corps celebrated its birthday. You remember the terms of a very inspiring Marine Corps Order issued on November 10, 1921? That was our 146th Birthday! What I would here draw your attention to concerns the circumstances under which we were instituted and the reason for which we were brought forth. The War of the Revolution was distinctively a conflict that ended in the favor of the side that mastered the sea. No one makes that clearer than Mahan. No one recognized it with greater force than George Washington himself, for to Admiral DeGrasse, commanding the French Fleet at Yorktown, he unselfishly gave the credit for that victory—a credit history persists in granting to others.

But in 1775 the Corps of Marines sprang into existence. In the resolution that created the two battalions of those days, it was specified "that particular care be taken that no persons be appointed to offices, or enlisted into said battalions, but such as are good seamen, or so acquainted with maritime affairs as to be able to serve to advantage by sea when required; * * * that they be distinguished by the names of the First and Second Battalions of American Marines."

Let me lay here a little stress on these words of our Fathers—"So acquainted with maritime affairs as to be able to serve to advantage by sea when required," for I am going to depart just a moment from my text and indulge myself in a bit of sentiment. While we are perpetuating in the organization of the Marine Corps the illustrious name of the *Fourth Brigade*, it might be wise for us now to recreate somewhere two units with the object to perpetuate those organizations of the Continental Congress: "The First Battalion of American Marines, and the Second Battalion of American Marines." Only once in the history of the Marine Corps did Congress create for it distinctively military units. I have just described the occasion. Let me pursue that sentimental thought a little further. Do you know that the First Flag of the Continental Navy came from the Marines? That is true, though there are people who would dispute it. Back in the days before the Revolution, at the time of our birth, in 1775, before even the Declaration of Independence was written, before even the United States of America could be so called by name, we have the story. Benjamin Franklin wrote that he had observed on one of the drums belonging to the Marines whose recruiters were raising these two battalions, there was painted the rattlesnake with this motto under "Don't Tread on Me!" Franklin said, knowing it was the custom to have some device on the Arms of every Country, that he supposed this design was intended for the "Arms of North America." That corps of drummers often marched the streets of Philadelphia in those days "drumming up recruits." When later, Congress created the Continental Navy, that device of the Marines became the design of the Flag that flew from the mastheads of our first ships of war.

So I think it safe to say it was for sea service the Marine Corps was created and that it has been sea service that has perpetuated him. And it is equally safe to venture that want of proper sea service or "acquaintance with maritime affairs so as to serve to advantage at sea if required" will be a means through which his existence as a Marine may terminate.

The fleet of to-day is not the fleet of a century ago. Naval science presents a variety of new conditions. No longer can the Fleet of the Line maintain itself in readiness for conflict for such extended periods of time or in so wide an area as did the fleets of Nelson and Collingwood. The modern fleet required different methods through which its areas of sea control may be extended. A

base of operations, a rendezvous for repairs, is still, as before, an essential. But something further is required. The modern fleet with its train, its horde of auxiliaries may only extend its power, its radius of control or action, through the establishment of advance bases, temporarily fortified, at a distance from the main base. Here lies the most important auxiliary service for the Marine Corps, a service you here at Quantico are trying to develop through intensive training of the commissioned and enlisted force of a unit you have established. The need to the Fleet of a mobile force, armed, equipped and trained for the purpose of seizing and defending the advanced base is now a prime necessity of all strategic or tactical plans. Such a force, not drawn from the personnel of the ships of the first line, but separately organized, transported and maintained as a distinctive tactical unit of the Fleet, known as the Advanced Base Unit, is a most important fleet auxiliary.

That the Marine Corps to-day is a mobile force, ready to move at the moment's notice, is due to its sea habit, its naval *esprit*, acquired by its officers and men in their varied service as part of the complements of sea-going vessels of the Navy. This has been developed in a distinctively naval atmosphere. This naval *esprit* has been diffused throughout the rest of our personnel. It is with great satisfaction to observe how well this process is progressing here at Quantico. The experience the Marine and the Marine officer gain at sea as an inherent part of the complement of seagoing vessels of the Navy is an asset to the whole Marine Corps and to the Navy. It is an asset that could not be exchanged for anything else except at the sacrifice of the efficiency of both the Navy and the Marine Corps—the entire Naval personnel. It is only through such a service that the true perspective is to be gained, that the naval purpose of the Marine is visualized. The educational opportunities of the life of the Marine Officer in the ward-room mess, to say nothing of the lasting contacts and friendships that are there formed for us, cannot in their worth to the Navy be overestimated. It is these conditions that have brought forth in the Marine of these times, officer and man, the qualities that go to make up a highly trained efficient force of naval infantry, or artillery instantly available for naval use. Such a force as we now have in the Marine Corps with its naval *esprit*, its familiarity with naval customs, the uniform, the precedents and traditions of the sea is a force that will be controlled in future naval operations by the one mind that directs the campaign, the Commander-

in-Chief of the Active Fleet. Questions of divided authority, which the history of all nations show to have been involved in joint operations of distinctly land forces with sea forces, cannot arise. With the Marine Corps as it now is and as you here at Quantico are making it in the training of the advanced Base Force, the Navy cannot fail to have perfect coöperation. You are not being maintained here as a land force separate and distinct from the Navy. The whole plan you follow here in your training of that unit is one established in detail by the proper technical Bureau or Office of the Navy, located within the Navy Department. This plan is being worked out by the Marine officer in the closest of liaison with the Navy Department and more particularly the Fleet. I would that all the Naval service were conscious of what you are developing here under such favorable auspices, an instrument necessary for the Fleet. An instrument vital for success in whatever duty our Country's welfare may lay upon the Fleet.

In getting together with the Navy in this admirable way you are carrying forward their great work here at Quantico, you are fulfilling my fondest aspirations—*Don't give up the Ship.*

The together idea, I told the last class here was the progressive idea. When interests are divided or forces are distributed, ruin is not far off. But as we naval officers (for Marine officers are Naval officers) draw all our forces together, the power of the whole naval organization is increased and we shall get there. And there was another thought I felt here on my last visit, and that was this—that there is plenty room in this great organization for all to live and work in happiness and in peace. There was a time as I was growing up in this Marine Corps that it did not seem so to me. I mean when we were trying in our poor way to do what is being done so admirably here to-day. When we were endeavoring to develop the Marine Corps for the Navy. When we were trying as best we could to save the Marine Corps for the Navy, with elimination absorption abolition stalking at our heels. There were those of the Navy who would not help us, for it seemed then it was the irrepressible conflict of the "sailor and the soldier" within the Navy. The details are too lengthy to repeat, they would serve no good purpose here. But I would have you know there was a final paper written that seemed then to end the conflict happily for all. That paper was completed on July 23, 1913, the anniversary of the birth of General Grant, a great soldier. Two days later, the General Board of the Navy in an

admirable report put the entire question officially at rest. Something written in that paper, for it was printed—it was my own, I would now read to you. The words include one more historic saying by Grant (not the Navy this time). What was so written was for the same object as of my talk to-day; here are the words: "Twenty-eight years ago, on July 23, 1885, there died one of the most illustrious soldiers our country has produced. Our fleets received on North River, beneath the shadow of his tomb, the plaudits of the Nation for our victories as against the ships of Spain. He was a man of great deeds, but of few words. Having crushed at Appomatox the most formidable opposition to Federal authority, having vindicated by force of arms the policies of his Government, he united in common interest the discordant elements of his people and endeared himself to his fellow-countrymen for all time, saying: 'Let us Have Peace.'"

I say God-speed to you in the work you are here doing in peace for the Navy; in the building up on safe and sane foundations, under a doctrine expressive of plain common sense what is essential for the future of the Marine Corps. You are doing this in the exercise of moderation and self-restraint—you are suppressing prejudices, rejecting passion and emotion—even hair-trigger judgment in this real reconstruction of the Marine Corps for the purpose of the Navy. Now as a final word, only the other day I read, as New Year Resolutions for everybody, something I have brought with me for you. You are living up to all they express in your daily conduct in this work of reform. Here they are—

Resolved, that in the year 1922 I will think things out.

That I will be wise enough to withhold judgment until I have all of the facts and that I will be sure the facts are genuine.

That I will not permit my solid judgment to be swayed by my personal feeling and that I will spurn every effort of self-seekers to gain my favor by attempting to arouse my prejudices.

That I will do my own thinking and not permit myself to be stampeded into any opinion by anyone on any pretext whatsoever.

And so God giving me courage, I will be a solid American citizen, unafraid, going forward with faith, believing in my country and my fellow-men, doing unto others as I would have others do unto me.

I thank you one and all.

NOTES FROM HEADQUARTERS

UNDER this heading will appear from time to time notes or articles relative to matters which the Major General Commandant desires brought to the attention of the service in an informal manner rather than by means of orders or circular letters.

NAVY YARD SERVICE

Prior to the World War marine detachments were maintained at navy yards and naval stations for a number of reasons, the most important of which may be listed as follows:

- (a) For general military training.
- (b) To be drawn on for expeditionary forces.
- (c) To be drawn on for ship's detachments.
- (d) To be used for local defensive forces.
- (e) To be used to guard government property.

In addition to supplies for local purposes, a certain amount of military supplies for expeditionary forces were stored in the navy yards.

To-day we find a marked change in the status of such detachments. The change has been of gradual growth; but has progressed more rapidly in the last few years.

The establishing and developing of the Marine Corps Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia, made it no longer necessary to utilize the marine barracks at the navy yards and naval stations as depots of supplies for expeditionary forces.

The next important change came with the establishing of the recruit depots. With our present system of handling recruits it is no longer necessary to keep at the various marine barracks a large quantity of clothing and equipment to outfit recruits. With a lesser amount of military stores to handle, with no recruits to outfit, and no recruits to instruct, smaller detachments became the rule.

A further change resulted from the adoption of the policy to assemble and train men for sea duty at two posts only. Other posts were thus largely relieved of the necessity of training and supplying men for the ship's detachments.

The most radical change resulted from the establishing of the

Marine Post at Quantico and the Marine Post at San Diego. These posts are designed to be the training centres in the United States for the Marine Corps. Here, moreover, the officers and men are largely organized into permanent units which supply new expeditionary forces as they are called for, from a company to a reinforced brigade.

With the exception of the marine detachment at Mare Island, where is maintained a recruit depot, the marine detachments at navy yards and stations are now maintained almost wholly to guard government property. They still may be drawn upon for other duty in an emergency, they still form the nucleus for local defense forces; but protecting the local government property is now their primary function.

It is the policy of Headquarters to assign only trained marines to the navy yards and naval stations—men near the completion of their enlistments who have completed a tour of foreign or sea duty. There are several reasons why this policy was adopted; but the main one is to assure the detachments at the navy yards and stations in the United States being filled with experienced, trained, and disciplined men. This renders it unnecessary to carry on any comprehensive training for enlisted men in these detachments and enables the detachments to be cut to a much smaller number than would be permissible otherwise.

With such radical change in their activities, the organization and administration of such detachments may be expected to undergo similar rather radical changes. Such changes are taking place.

The purpose of this article is to indicate the direction of these changes, to the extent that they are known to meet with the views and policies of the Major General Commandant.

Even with trained men it is necessary to provide for a certain amount of close order drill, inspections, and military ceremony, in order to maintain a military spirit and the best state of discipline. However, in view of the amount of guard duty required of the limited number of men, not much time can be spared for drills, ceremonies and inspections without encroaching on the time that should be allotted for rest, recreation and liberty.

A routine which calls for formal guard mountings, preceded by a few minutes close order drill, and which is attended by all available men should be sufficient in the way of drills, ceremonies and inspection of men and their arms.

The organization of the detachment should be as simple as

possible, to avoid unnecessary overhead and lost motion. The requirement is met by the organization of a guard company and a barracks detachment. All administrative work should be performed by the barracks detachment. The guard company, and all its members should concentrate upon the problem of furnishing adequate protection to the government property.

While carried as a separate company for guard duty, the men thereof should mess in the general mess, and the ordinary company office work (preparation of payrolls, morning reports, etc.) should be performed in the office of the Commanding Officer of the Marine Barracks, by men of the barracks detachment. No man of the guard company should be detailed to administrative duty, except one non-commissioned officer or first-class private in charge of the company quarters.

While necessarily chargeable with the police of their own living spaces, the men of the guard company should not be detailed to general police work, and every effort should be made to afford adequate rest, recreation and liberty to men who are regularly assigned to the guard company.

Although in principle the Commanding Officer of the guard company should always be the officer of the day; the senior lieutenant, the commander of the guard; the other lieutenants and the first sergeant and the gunnery sergeant, if any, officers of the guard; and the other members of the company members of the guard, the Commandant of the Marine Barracks should issue the necessary orders to regulate their performance of duty, to provide for adequate liberty and recreation and to avoid excessive night work and loss of sleep. Similarly to the case of other members of the guard company, the officers should be relieved of all duty not directly connected with the guard company and its direct responsibilities, to the fullest extent practicable.

The Commanding Officer of the guard company should not have a separate office as a company commander. His office should be the Officer of the Day's office.

The number of men detailed to the barracks detachment should be kept at a minimum. It will be necessary to make the best use of the non-commissioned ranks and non-commissioned officers should not be assigned to duties which can be performed by men without the authority and position of non-commissioned officers.

Intelligence, honesty, and reliability may be found among privates

as well as among non-commissioned officers and any man rated as a first-class private in the Marine Corps should be sufficiently experienced to perform any duty to which a non-commissioned officer might be assigned, where the authority of non-commissioned rank is not required.

Where non-commissioned officers of the guard company are used primarily for inspection and instruction duty the best results are obtained. Incidental to their inspections of sentries and patrols they may do some individual patrolling; but to use a non-commissioned officer to perform the duties of a sentry is to waste all the executive power which attaches to his rank.

Owing to the limited number of marines available for duty at navy yards and stations it is not practicable to furnish a regular daily guard of three privates per post. The system of a running guard should be employed and the maintenance of day posts reduced to the minimum. Better results have been obtained by largely substituting patrols for fixed sentry posts.

With the reduction both in amount and variety of the activities of the detachments in question, there follows a material reduction in the number of officers attached to the posts for administrative duty. In small posts the Commanding Officer may find it necessary to personally attend to all administrative work. Even for the larger posts at navy yards and stations the comparative needs of the service will not permit of more than one commissioned officer being allowed as an assistant to the Commanding Officer. Consequently, additional commissioned officers are intended for assignment to the guard company. As stated above, officers of the guard company should not be assigned administrative duties if that can be avoided.

As previously indicated, there should not be more than one guard company at a post. Guard companies need not approximate the strength of the companies mentioned in the tables of organization. The strength of any guard company is to be determined solely by the number of men needed for guard duty and the number of men at the post available for assignment to the company. Thus, one post might have a guard company of 250 men and another post a guard company of 30 men.

As with the men, so with the officers. If needed for officer of the day duty, and available, there might be two or more captains assigned to a guard company. The number of officers and non-commissioned officers in a guard company will be determined by the

duty to be performed in connection with protecting government property rather than by the enlisted strength of the guard company (within the limits of the available officers and non-commissioned officers).

It is highly desirable that at least one commissioned officer always be actually present on duty. When a shortage of commissioned officers renders this impossible or impracticable, the Commandant of the Barracks should arrange to be present in the post and available to the non-commissioned commander of the guard, so that the latter may report to him for orders and instructions.

While we refer to guard duty and guard companies, there should be kept in mind that there is a very clear distinction between the nature of the guard duty to be performed at a navy yard or station and the nature of the guard duty to be performed for camps, or organizations in the field.

The prevention of disorder and the protection of property at a navy yard is a special activity of the Marine Corps, and one of its important specialties. The reputation of the Marine Corps may be sustained or marred by the interest or lack of interest officers take in this particular kind of duty. Since practically all officers are assigned to navy yards or naval stations at some time during their active service, the specialty is one in which all officers should be interested and in which all should endeavor to become expert.

In place of looking to military text-books for information on the subject, the student should look to the methods and practices of civil police and constabulary bodies.

As a simple illustration, the police of any city depend largely upon adequate lighting of the city at night to lessen crime; and, thieving which had been going on at a navy yard some years ago was practically eliminated by the proper lighting of the yard at night, without any increase in the number of sentinels or patrols.

The improved lighting of that navy yard resulted from the recommendations of the commanding officer of the marine barracks, based on a special study of the situation and the mischief to be cured.

The Commandant of the navy yard or station is primarily responsible for the protection of the Government property under his charge. The commanding officer of the marine barracks is the commandant's assistant and should, by his own initiative, study executive ability, and well-considered recommendations, entirely free the commandant's mind from all worry as to the Government's property under his

charge being adequately protected. Similarly, all Marine officers on duty in a navy yard or station, should coöperate to make more effective the protection afforded by the Marine command.

While it is first necessary that the commanding officer understand, interest himself, and inform himself regarding his mission—to use the common military expression—this will need to be followed up by instituting and maintaining regular courses of study and instruction for the officers and enlisted men—particularly for the non-commissioned officers of the guard company.

Realizing the necessity of such special post schools, and of specializing as above explained, the Major General Commandant has planned to release the officers and men concerned from other duties so far as practicable. This partly explains why the present Post School course for company officers is to be discontinued on the completion of the current school year, and why it is not contemplated that the correspondence course for field officers will be continued.

“Office hours” should serve the purpose of conferences of the commissioned officers of the post on methods and means to promote the efficiency of the guard company. The results of studies on the minor problems involved should be stated, for mutual benefit, and proposals for improvement should then be presented. Then, too, the commanding officer should issue his oral orders and instructions, so that all officers of the command may be thoroughly familiar with the policies and desires of the commanding officer.

The post orders and orders for sentries and patrols should be kept up to date. The best system for this purpose is to have a sufficient number of copies, in loose leaf binders, placed in the hands of the responsible officers and non-commissioned officers according to a post distribution list. Modifications of the orders and instructions received by the respective parties should be filed in their binders. All binder copies should be returned weekly to the commanding officer's office, for check and revision, to assure that the orders and instructions are kept up to date. Particular care should be taken to eliminate unnecessary and obsolete matter. A proper balance between too insufficient and superfluous orders should be maintained. To keep this balance requires constant attention and serious study.

It is specially important that too much reliance be not placed on the simple issuing of orders and punishment for their violations. The best results can be attained only where the command is fully

educated for its duties. Furnishing the text *for* study does not assure such education. Arrangements should be made to assure the necessary study and to test the knowledge of the students.

What is learned in the matter of what might be termed civil guard duty will be of value to the officer should he be detailed afterwards to somewhat similar duty, as in a military police, or constabulary force officered by Marine officers.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER CANDIDATES FOR COMMISSIONS

Judging from letters received from some officers and enlisted men, as well as from Congressmen and others in civil life who write in the behalf of some enlisted men, there seems to exist an erroneous conception regarding the class of non-commissioned officer candidates for commissions.

Letters are received relative to the desire of certain enlisted men, to enter the Officers' Training School. There has been no such school in the Marine Corps since 1919.

During the war a school was maintained at Quantico for the purpose of training likely men to fit them to become temporary or reserve officers in so far as time and facilities permitted.

The purpose in assembling the non-commissioned officer candidates at the Marine Barracks, Washington, is quite different. These candidates are supposed to have the necessary basic education when first selected as candidates. They will not be examined in professional subjects prior to appointment to the grade of second lieutenant. They will attend the Marine Corps Schools *after* they are commissioned, to secure instruction in professional subjects.

While the candidates are at the Marine Barracks, Washington, they are very closely observed and studied, with a view to the elimination from the class of any who disclose any lack of the basic qualifications requisite for commissioned officers. They are also given an opportunity to review the general educational subjects in which they will be examined and are given such instruction as is practical in this connection.

In view of the fact that many candidates have been several years out of school, it is evident they need some time and opportunities for such review work. The short period devoted to the purpose of review should in no way be looked upon as offering a substitute for a prior schooling, however. It is practically impossible for a candidate to adequately prepare for the regular examination while

in the candidates' class unless he has had prior schooling at least equivalent to a good high school course.

The officer who recommends a non-commissioned officer for selection as a candidate is required to assure himself that the non-commissioned officer in question has basic general educational qualifications sufficient to infer that he will be able to pass the required educational examinations without extended instruction or review. (M. C. O. No. 9 (Series 1921) 22nd March, 1921.)

As regards the 1921 candidates, it is evident that the officers who recommended some of them were too easily assured as to the general educational qualifications of those they recommended.

The selection of candidates for commissions is a matter for the most careful consideration and no officer should recommend any man as a candidate unless he be firmly convinced, from good evidence, that it will be to the benefit of the Marine Corps should the proposed candidate be commissioned.

The recommendations of non-commissioned officers as candidates for commissions are required to be forwarded through official channels. It is not contemplated that higher commanding officers will forward such recommendations by their juniors by a perfunctory endorsement, or without expression of their own opinions in the premises. On the contrary, it is expected they will, in turn, take steps to inform themselves as to the qualifications of proposed candidates in case satisfactory evidence is not before them. The importance of the matter is such that all concerned in any way with the selection of non-commissioned officer candidates for commissions should make a careful study of the question, to the end that excellent material be not overlooked and that indifferent material may not be accepted.

THE CAPTAIN PHILLIPS BROOKS ROBINSON MEMORIAL READING ROOM AT QUANTICO

BY LIEUT. COL. FRANK E. EVANS, U.S.M.C.

THE memorial room at the Quantico Post that has been given the name of the Captain Phillips Brooks Robinson Reading Room far outstrips in beauty, sentiment and utility any of the memorials that have either been erected or planned in commemoration of the spirit of the Marine Corps. Of all the definitions of a memorial there is one that best expresses the purpose of it: "a token of remembrance."

With less than two years of service in the Marine Corps, tragically terminated by his death when his automobile was struck at a railroad grade crossing at Hyattsville, Maryland, on November 2, 1918, Captain Robinson had acquired to an unusual degree the *esprit de corps* of the uniform he wore. Long before he was commissioned at the outbreak of the World War he was familiar with the history and traditions of the Corps, and deeply imbued with admiration for it. His spirit of enthusiasm for its service and his deep affection for it had been so impressed on the mind of his wife that after his death she felt that a memorial room at Quantico would best express both his wish and his purpose.

Captain Robinson's first station had been Quantico and the lack of a club room for officers, a rendezvous for parents in which to meet their sons, had so impressed him that prior to his detachment for duty at Headquarters of the Corps he had planned such a room on simple lines.

The spirit that inspired him in this wish, and so ably interpreted in its fulfilment, seems to have communicated itself to all who have played a part in the construction and fittings of the Memorial Room and now a vital part of our largest post. Mr. Richard H. Dana, a classmate at Harvard and a leading architect who had known Captain Robinson intimately since childhood, spent months on the architectural designs. His father, Mr. Edward Robinson, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and his widow, Gertrude Gheen Robinson, gave valuable and expert assistance both to the plans and the uniquely beautiful fittings. Mr. Barry Faulkner, one of our

foremost mural artists, designed and painted the most striking feature of the room, the large decorative map of Belleau Wood over the fireplace.

To those who have not seen the Memorial Room a brief description will give an idea of its beauty and utility, while those who are familiar with it will the more appreciate its significance. The room is 36 feet in length and the greatest width is 21 feet. From one of the three windows, a large Palladian window, is a view of the historic Potomac and the hills of Virginia. It is panelled its entire height in selected pine. The fluted pilasters and recessed bookcases with decorative shell tops and all the details are in the early American manner, inspired by the panelled room from South Coventry, Connecticut, now in the Metropolitan Museum. The floor is of broad oak boards set with wood pegs and the fireplace is in gray and white marble after the fireplace at Marmion, the home of Mrs. Washington's family.

The decorative map of Belleau Wood, with its appearance of a mosaic in rich and yet subdued colors, was destined and painted by Mr. Barry Faulkner and is the gift of the parents of Captain Robinson. It was planned from actual air maps of Belleau Wood and its vicinage, from consultation of documents and the last contour maps of the vicinity, and Mr. Faulkner personally visited Belleau Wood before the actual painting was begun. As a result the map is not only a strikingly effective piece of mural art but it is correct in scale and detail and every move of the Fourth Brigade on that terrain can be accurately followed. At the top of the map is the citation of General Degoutte, Commanding the Sixth Army, of June 30, 1918, wherein the name of the *Bois de Belleau* was officially changed to that of *Bois de la Brigade de Marine*. Below the map are four vignettes of the sector.

At the left of the mantel is a globe of unusual interest, thirty inches in diameter. It was made in Germany in 1904 and represents the world's boundaries as they were ten years before the Hohenzollerns began their active operations to place the trade-mark of "Made in Germany" on the greater part of Europe. At its right is a pendant to this globe, of the same dimensions, made under the direction of the Geographical Society and carrying the latest boundaries.

On the long reading table in front of the Palladian window are two lamps that, like all the fittings of the room, are of significant

interest. They are copies of the Greek oil jars in the Metropolitan Museum with their decorations, in painting, of the Epibotæ. The word Epibotæ is translated into every language by the word Marine and the painted figures are those of the Soldiers of the Sea of 500 B.C. Not only were the vases in the Metropolitan Museum used to ensure the accurate depiction of the figures, but also documents were consulted, an evidence of the unusual care taken to give to the Memorial Room its undoubted distinction. On one side of the vases the Epibotæ are shown in their dolphin-shaped craft being rowed to the scene of battle, and on the reverse side they are depicted in the fight, armed with the weapons and shields of the time.

Another unusually effective feature of the room is that of the wall lights which are fashioned in the form of the Marine Corps device in brass and gold.

The bookshelves, at the time the Memorial Room was presented to the officers of the Marine Corps in the name of Captain Phillips Brooks Robinson by his wife as an expression of his admiration and affection for the Corps, contained between 500 and 600 volumes. The greater part of them were from Captain Robinson's own comprehensive library and to them a number have been added by his friends. Several volumes of Theodore Roosevelt's works were recently presented by his sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson.

The curtains of the room are in a rich yellow goat's hair material, suitable for a man's room.

Although at present the Memorial Room is located in the hotel at Quantico, all the fittings of the room and the panelled walls are so designed that they can be easily moved to the room that has been reserved for them in the Officers' Club when it is ready for tenancy.

An article about the Memorial Room would be sadly lacking without a sketch of Captain Robinson and the writer was fortunate enough to have known him intimately over a stretch of fourteen years. He was born at Athens, Greece, on February 3, 1882, the son of Edward and Elizabeth Gould Robinson. He prepared for Harvard at the Roxbury Latin School and graduated from Harvard with the degree of A.B. in 1903. While at Harvard he entered into the full activities of its life and was a member of the Institute of 1770, the Hasty Pudding Club, the Cercle Francais and the Deutsche Verein. For one year after graduation he attended the Harvard Law School and the following year took courses in railroad administration, statistics and accounting in the Graduate School. These



THE PHILLIPS BROOKS ROBINSON MEMORIAL READING ROOM



THE PHILLIPS BROOKS ROBINSON MEMORIAL READING ROOM



BOIS DE LA BRIGADE DE MARINE



THE MAP OF BELLEAU WOOD IN THE READING ROOM



details are of interest as his fluency in both French and German, supplemented by years of residence and abroad, and his special training quickly won him recognition at the Headquarters of the Corps and won for him special details where he proved invaluable under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department.

Leaving Harvard he served for a year as private secretary to Senator Newlands, of Nevada, and the following year as secretary to Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and as clerk to the Committee on the Philippines for three years. He then became clerk to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of State under Senator Root, of New York, and served with him until 1913. While with Senator Root he attended the Hague in 1910 during the arbitration of the North Atlantic Fisheries case with Great Britain.

In 1913 he retired to private life and devoted a great part of his time to the study of international law and kindred subjects at Columbia University.

When the war broke out in 1914 Robinson saw several months' service in France with the British Field Ambulance Service. When the United States joined with the Allies he was one of the first to be commissioned in the Marine Corps and rendered service fitting with his attainments. Had he not died his intimate friends believed that he would have remained in the service, for his heart was in it.

"P. B." or "Bishop," as his friends knew him best, was the best type of officer and gentleman. Refined, cultured, unusually well read, he had inherited in full a taste for the best in literature and art. He gave the best in him to any form of service that appealed to him. Considerate, rather diffident to a stranger but quick to respond to a friend, a man of the world and always thoughtful of others, there was in his nature a clean, sweet strain that marked him among his fellows. That he should enlist in 1914 and later seek a commission under his own flag and in his favorite branch of the service, was typical of a life devoted to the service of his country and of humanity.

THE STRATEGY AND TACTICS OF SMALL WARS

BY MAJOR SAMUEL M. HARRINGTON, U.S.M.C.

(Continued from the last number)

9. *Seizure of a city:* Our present sources of information on this phase of small warfare are two. The first refers to the seizure of Latin-American cities which are perhaps the most simple and regular in construction. The second refers to the seizure of modern cities of the temperate zones of greater irregularity of structure. We shall consider both methods.

Latin-American towns are usually laid out regularly in parallel streets with cross streets at right angles. The blocks therefore are rectangular. The buildings as a rule are closely adjacent, are one story high, and have flat roofs.

Such a city is seized systematically with proper tactical formation as in any other offensive. The inhabitants and the garrison may be surprised by a seizure at daybreak and opposition thus avoided. The more thoroughly planned, the more systematic, the more energetic the seizure, the less opposition is there likely to be.

The tactical requirements are however special and very detailed, owing to the nature of the work to be done. It is necessary to take the whole city from the same direction and moving forward regularly in a wave which on both flanks overflows the city. Otherwise flanks would be exposed to enemy detachments passed by, and our own detachments would be exposed here and there to the fire of others of our own detachments less advanced or advancing on irregular streets at an angle to the main direction of approach. Similarly each house in every street is in itself a fort which may harbor one or more individuals armed and determined to do mischief. Thoroughly to seize a city, every bit of territory including cellars, roofs and yards must be seized.

The operations on one street are all that can be viewed thoroughly from any given position. If we understand what is going on in one street, we shall understand what is going on in each street and so be able to link up the whole operation within the city and to link this with the tactical requirements outside of the city.

A street is seized as follows:

The organization assigned to a street is divided into

1. A street detachment.
2. A roof detachment.
3. A searching detachment.
4. A main body.

A squad may be sufficient to form a street detachment.

1. Half the squad moves on one side of the street, taking advantage of cover from doorways, stone steps, etc., and covering with its rifles the enemy fire from windows and roofs on the opposite side of the street. The leading man of course covers straight to the front. Those behind him by reason of their formation cannot well fire to the front without coming up on the line.

2. The other half of the squad performs similar duties on the other side of the street.

3. To silence enemy machine gun fire a one-pounder may well follow the street detachment.

4. A street detachment advances one block to the near side of the cross street and halts, taking a temporary barracaded or defensive position.

A roof detachment will consist of at least one squad for each side of the street.

1. Each squad enters the first house on its side of the street and gains the roof. The first man enters the house alone, his entrance being covered by one or more rifles outside.

2. On the roof, each squad is divided into a first and second line.

3. The first line carries and utilizes planks, scaling hooks, rope ladders as may be necessary.

4. The second line covers the advance of the first line, protects its flanks and acts as a support.

5. Roof detachments fire only to their front if flank fire will endanger friendly troops.

6. The rifle, the automatic rifle, hand and rifle grenades, and machine rifles are suitable weapons.

7. When the roof detachment gains the most advanced roofs in the block it halts and engages the enemy on the cross street and beyond.

8. As soon as the enemy fire has been controlled, the second line or support with roof equipment (planks, scaling ladders, etc.), descends to the street to form the advance line for the new roof detachment for the next block.

9. The first line remains in position until the new first line has

gained the roof on the far side of the cross street, when it descends, crosses the street and becomes the support.

10. If desirable an entirely new roof detachment may be furnished by the main body at each cross street.

The size of the searching detachment will depend upon the size and number of buildings in each block to be searched. A squad may be necessary for each building. If there are twelve houses on each side of the street in any block and it is desirable to search all houses simultaneously, twenty-four searching squads would be required. If each searching squad might search two houses during the block advance, twelve squads, and, if four men were sufficient to search a house, six squads would be sufficient for this duty. A less number of squads would scarcely be sufficient for rapid advance.

1. A searching squad makes a thorough search of every room and courtyard.

2. And places in the street in one pile for each block all arms and ammunition found.

3. And guards this pile until relieved from the main body.

A main body is used to reinforce the three preceding detachments.

1. It is held under cover of a cross street until the next cross street is cleared by the street detachment when by a rapid advance it gains the cover of that street.

2. It leaves a guard on each pile of arms and ammunition until relieved by a guard from the battalion support.

From the foregoing a summary of a minimum number of squads for a thorough advance on a street is as follows:

Street detachment	1 squad
Roof detachment	2 squads
Searching detachment	6 squads
Main body	3 squads (or more if available)

12 squads

Behind this organization follows the Battalion Support.

1. It furnishes reinforcements for the preceding main body.

2. It collects the arms and ammunition piled in each block.

3. It leaves patrols pending relief by the regular provost patrols.

(These patrols should reexamine the houses in the assigned district to

cover any omissions made by the searching parties. In cases where the inhabitants are very hostile some or all in a district may have to be evicted therefrom.)

From experience in Vera Cruz in 1914, it was estimated (U. S. Army) that if the depth of a town in the direction of the advance averaged two miles, a battalion would not ordinarily be assigned a width of more than two streets; that is, one block and one-half of each of the adjacent blocks.

In any event it will be clear that a certain number of streets will be assigned to a battalion as its sector. A sector will include a whole street and will extend half-way into the flank block. Authority then on any street will not be divided. The advance is coördinated as follows:

1. The officer in charge of each roof detachment reports or signals to the officer in charge of the street detachment that his work for that block has been completed.

2. The officer in charge of the searching detachment after check of all groups reports to the officer in charge of the street detachment that his work for the block has been completed.

3. The officer in charge of the street detachment assures himself that all opposition on the cross street has been suppressed and then puts out in the cross street a flag or by other means signals that he is ready to advance.

4. The officer commanding the advance of the base battalion verifies the "ready" signals of streets on the flanks of his battalion and then orders the advance of his own battalion.

5. Other street detachments observing the advance of the base battalion then advance.

6. It may happen that all cross streets are not straight. In this case certain straight cross streets are designated in orders as coördinating streets where all units come abreast before again advancing. In-between coördinating streets, units check up with units on their immediate flanks as each cross street is reached.

We may now consider our line as advancing as a wave or series of waves, one behind the other, across the city in one direction and from one direction. There are three points that we have not yet considered, our flanks, our rear, and our exit on the far side of the town. In our tactical dispositions within the city we have considered carefully all details for the security of each detachment, the front,

the flanks, the rear. Behind our battalion supports, of course, we provide provost guards to take over and patrol occupied districts.

Now, behind our provost guards, we need a mobile reserve for rear and flank protection, and on our flanks and in our rear we need constant reconnoitering patrols to guard against a surprise. This is important and its omission entirely is not justifiable. Now as to our exit on the far side of the town: if, as in the case of an approach from the southwest into Vera Cruz, the water cuts off escape from the town and the taking up of position beyond by the enemy, our task is completed with the taking of the city. But if the city be inland or it be necessary to approach it so that the exit will be inland we shall have to provide for that exit in two ways—first, to prevent the escape or withdrawal of the enemy; second, to prevent his surprising us from positions beyond the town when our troops flushed with victory may seek to pursue him hotly. We can prevent the enemy's escape by an enveloping or turning force passing around the city and taking position in flank of the final exit. This may be sufficient to cover our own debouching troops but does not relieve the commanders thereof from the use of measures of security as the advance of scouts and patrols in the open to develop the enemy's fire before numbers of troops are exposed to view emerging from the town. We seek of course to keep the enemy so far from us that we shall not be exposed in large numbers to danger from his weapons at their effective range.

The value of tanks, trench mortars and field pieces against enemy barricades is obvious. These weapons will be most advantageously placed with the main body where they can rapidly be brought into action when needed. In small wars, air service will do much to relieve the infantry of its labors. But no matter what means of warfare, modern science may invent, the man on foot must in the last analysis drive out the man on foot, and seize and hold the land because mankind lives on the earth. Infantry tactics will therefore always be of importance.

In a small war the seizure of a city may be a minor operation. The principles, however, will be the same and the thoroughness with which these principles are carried out will depend upon necessity. We have seen in general how the city of Vera Cruz was taken in 1914. From the experiences of that operation there were for the most part drawn the detailed instructions outlined in the paragraphs

immediately foregoing. A single further example of the seizing of a small city will be illuminating.

Example: Santo Domingo City was seized by American forces in May, 1916, in the early days of the occupation of the Dominican Republic. Original plan called for an entrance from the West in conjunction with the forces of President Jimenez moving on all parallel streets eastward (see map), a detachment of Jimenez forces to pass around the city the previous night to cover escape of the rebels *via* the Camino de Galindo. This plan of entrance allowed of fire from ships' guns in the harbor northward along cross streets so as to take in the flank opposing forces operating therein.

Actual seizure was effected from the north moving southward by six companies of sixty to eighty men each, operating roughly on an east and west line from Villa Francisco and Galindo between Calle Sanchez and the Rio del Ozama, with a flanking company at the Receptoría and a company moving eastward to occupy the triangle between La Primavera and Calle Pina. The Ozama was covered by ship's guns from the harbor and by machine guns from the company moving south along the river. The six companies reformed from time to time on Calle Mercedes, Calle Separación, etc. The rebels had withdrawn to the northward before the occupation. Occupation was effected at 6 a.m. Sunday before the city was awake and no opposition was encountered.

So far we have considered cities of a regular construction. But all cities are not so constructed. Often the avenues run irregularly, the houses do not necessarily join and the roofs may not be flat. The same principles however apply. The advantage of moving into a city only in one direction lies, as we have noted, in the protection of our flanks from enemy fire and from fire of our own flank detachments. Proper coordination may prevent this even though we converge from two directions on the city as may be desirable should the main defense say be in one corner of the city or should it be desirable to force the enemy retreat in a particular direction. If the houses on a block are not adjoining or have not flat roofs, a regular advance by a roof detachment is of course impossible. The same effect however will be produced by seizing the first roof in the block and as the searching parties advance the next roof so high as to conceal the roofs beyond it. In this fashion we seize successively the high points. Depending on the construction it may be necessary to occupy all roofs.

Example: "Following the Armistice the German forces withdrew to their depots in Germany for demobilization, and rapidly melted away. Red riots began in Germany in December, 1918, and were numerous in January, 1919. Many of the large cities were controlled by the Reds. The old army regiments proved utterly unreliable in efforts to suppress the Reds and regain control of the cities. In many instances the returned soldiers joined the ranks of the Communists and supplied the Communists everywhere with quantities of rifles, hand grenades, a few machine guns, and ample ammunition. In order to reestablish order in Germany and to suppress the Communists, enterprising officers of the old German Army organized volunteer units. These officers were self-appointed and each followed his own ideas. The units were composed of cavalry, artillery, wireless, and aviation detachments and had from a hundred to a thousand men in each. Many of these volunteer units grew to large proportions, equalling the normal strength of a division. One of the large units was the Landesjaeger Corps, organized by General Maercker in December, 1918, at Senne-Lager, a great German training camp in Westphalia. In late December, 1918, the Landesjaeger Corps had a functioning staff and was having manœuvres, at Paderborn, on the problem of capturing Paderborn from assumed Communist control.

"In January, 1919, the Landesjaeger Corps began to appear in the various columns directed by Minister Noske, against Communist groups in Central and Western Germany. Between January 1st and April 1st, General Maercker captured Halle, Magdurg, Brunswick, Halberstadt, Leipzig, and numerous smaller communities. Leipzig, which was the last city to be taken, fell without a shot, as the Communists quit as soon as they saw the Landesjaegers, who had gained the reputation of being invincible. In all these actions the same tactics appeared, although there was a distinct evolution in the tactics, as experience dictated changes.

"The Communists being in complete control of a city, fully armed, and having fairly well organized units, volunteers, composed largely of demobilized soldiers and criminals, it was the practice for the government forces to take ten days to two weeks in preparing for the attack. Meanwhile, in order to gain time, insincere negotiations for a possible compromise would be initiated by the political representatives of the Government. This course was followed in

so many instances that it seems to have been a part of the military plan.

"The government troops were prepared in their garrisons and then quickly assembled about ten miles from the city to be captured. Usually two columns were assembled to attack the city from different angles. Munich was attacked by three such columns, but in some instances only one column was formed. Obviously the attempt was made to have this assemblage secret for a special censorship was imposed. In no instance, however, did the Government succeed in making a complete surprise attack and rarely did the Communists have less than twenty-four hours' notice.

"In the final phase of evolution shown by these tactics, the attacking columns formed in the following general manner:

"*Aviation*: Three to six aeroplanes, flying low, preceded the column. The aeroplanes were equipped with machine guns, but did little fighting. Their principal duty was to spot all groups of Communists, all rioters on roofs, and all barricades and signal back the facts to the attacking column. In some instances they were used to fire with machine guns on the rioters on the roofs.

"*Armored cars*: These cars preceded the main column and consisted usually of trucks hastily covered more or less with sheet iron and armed with machine guns. There is no satisfactory evidence as to the efficiency of these armored cars used in this way. However, for the mopping up and patrolling later, all these armored cars were necessary.

"*Infantry*: The infantry in the column had an excess ratio of machine guns and of hand grenades.

"*Artillery*: The artillery gradually became almost exclusively trench mortars, which in the German Army were an arm of the artillery in the large calibres and of the infantry in the small calibres.

"In entering a city, the immediate objective of the column was to obtain possession of as much of the city as possible. Thus, when rioters were found strongly occupying a quarter, that quarter was not immediately attacked but was segregated as effectively as possible. In due time this resolved the resistance down to certain isolated quarters. The capture of these quarters was then undertaken, the two distinctive features being the use of aeroplanes for reporting assembled groups and for attacking rioters on roofs, and the free use of trench mortars (minenwerfers), to toss bombs completely over a city block of buildings, and into a building on the next

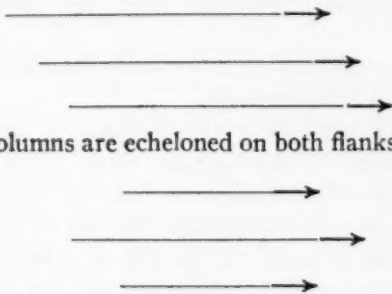
street, occupied by the rioters. No efforts seem to have been made to minimize the destruction of property, in the course of the operations."—*Eaton*.

It may happen that we are able to make an entrance into a city by railroad and so to detrain in the heart of the city. This would happen probably before the outbreak of any hostilities and in the hope that none would occur. Such an operation is similar to a landing operation. The first troops to detrain must cover the landing which is the railroad station. In all directions must this be secured and to the extent of the range at least of small arm fire. This again is nothing but simple security.

We have said that it may be desirable to make an entrance into the city in converging columns



so as to drive the enemy in a particular direction and to have the advantage of flanking fire. This will not be simple unless the streets are so constructed. The same result may be obtained by columns echeloned to the rear.



Lastly, if our columns are echeloned on both flanks,



we tend to divide the enemy forces into two bodies. Whereas, all of these formations afford flanking fire against the enemy, they require more careful coördination to prevent fire into our own columns. Moreover the advantage to be gained will be questionable. The seizure of the city will be the first objective. If in addition we seek the destruction of the enemy forces we may effect this by fire from both flanks upon the enemy upon his exit from the town.

Whatever the formation for seizure, forces moving into position outside of the city will afford this opportunity. In coördinating such movements the air service should be of great value.

To summarize the operations of seizing a city and referring again to our three main tactical principles:

Our very assumption of the offensive and seizure of the city is a taking over control and an establishing of moral supremacy.

Surprise in such action in small wars may best be effected by a seizure at daybreak. In certain instances opposition may thus entirely be avoided. Prompt, firm action is psychologically a surprise.

The tactics of Security consist chiefly in reconnaissance to the front, flanks and rear. Conditions will determine the size of the mobile reserve to be maintained. Within the city itself no more thorough means of security will obtain than by the search of all houses and the seizure of all arms.

(To be continued)

THE MARCH OF EVENTS

JULY 28th.—Major Ellis B. Miller, Major William C. Powers, and Captain Eugene F. C. Collier, graduated from the Army School of the Line.

September 3rd.—Airplane F5L No. 4314 made a flight on which the Island of Rota (sixty-five miles from Guam) was sighted. The plane approached within three miles, circled the island and released five pigeons. The pigeons were lost probably due to visibility being poor and to bad weather conditions.

September 16th.—Gendarmerie General Order No. 63 reorganized the Staff of the Gendarmerie d'Haiti. Chief of Staff is Brigadier General (Major of Marines) James J. Meade, also Assistant Chief of Gendarmerie; Major Alexander A. Vandergrift, G-2 and G-3; First Lieutenant Louis N. Bertol, G-1; Captain William F. Beattie, G-4; Lieutenant Commander William L. Mann, Jr., Medical Director.

September 17th.—Marine Guard of twenty Marines under Second Lieutenant William Faga joined the *Niagara* lying off Puerto Barrios, Guatemala. This guard arrived on the *Dolphin*.

September 23rd.—Second Lieutenant Bernard W. Casey drowned while on patrol duty in Dominican Republic.

October 1st.—Chief of Division Elinor surrendered at Thomonde, Haiti.

October 2nd.—Mounted detail of 44th Company raided camp of Ramon Natera in the Dominican Republic.

October 4th.—Detail from 70th Company, La Roma, Dominican Republic, had contact with four armed bandits. Marines fired four shots at long range.

October 6th.—Jean Jacques Albert, a former bandit chief and escaped prisoner, was killed by Gendarmes near Cerca la Source, Haiti.

Gendarmerie d'Haiti target range at Hasco, near Port-au-Prince, Haiti, was officially opened. President Dartiguenave was present and fired the first shot.

October 7th.—Gendarmerie Caserne at Cape Haitien, Haiti, named *Caserne William R. Button*, by President Dartiguenave.

October 16th.—Vigilante Patrol broke up camp of Achilles and

Estraville near Petite Fond, Haiti, and captured Jean Achilles, a minister of the late Alcuis.

Policias had contact with fifteen bandits in Dominican Republic. Four bandits wounded.

October 18th.—Policias had contact with Perun's group in the Dominican Republic; four bandits wounded.

October 19th.—The annual meeting of the Society of Cincinnati in the State of Virginia was held. Major Alexander M. Watson, retired, is a member.

Policias had contact with Polanco's group in Dominican Republic; three bandits captured.

Plane F5L, No. 3661, made a radio test flight to and around Rota Island, a distance of about sixty-five miles from Guam, and was in communication with the Air Station at all times during the flight.

The First Brigade Commander, Haiti, reported on October 21, 1921: "The Engineer of Haiti desired to visit Rochelois Bank, about fifty miles down the coast, as it is intended in the near future to put an automatic acetylene light on this dangerous bank. The President of Haiti desired to accompany him on this trip, as at the present time he gets very few outings and sticks pretty close to the Palace. I placed a subchaser at his disposition and the trip was made on Wednesday the 19th. The President enjoyed it immensely, returning to Port-au-Prince in the early afternoon."

October 22nd.—Squad from 182nd Company, fired on lone bandit in Dominican Republic who fled, leaving horse.

October 24th.—Drive for bandits began in Eastern District, Dominican Republic.

October 25th.—Policias had contact with Perun's group in Dominican Republic; one bandit captured.

Captain David S. Barry received these orders: "You are hereby assigned to duty as Aide at the White House."

At 4.15 p.m. the Commanding Officer at Mirebalais, Haiti, 'phoned the Air Squadron Commander that a Marine had shot himself through the head and a plane was requested to take the man to Port-au-Prince. Lieutenant Sullivan arrived on the field near Mirebalais before the injured man reached there and at 5.15 p.m. the injured man, still alive, was in the hospital at Port-au-Prince.

October 27th.—Policias had contact with group of Polanco in Dominican Republic; one bandit killed.

October 29th.—During the week ending October 29th, thirty flights were made by the First Air Squadron, Santo Domingo, with a total time of forty-six hours and ten minutes. Two planes were requested to be assigned for duty in the Eastern District, October 25th and 26th. These planes were desired for scouting the territory of Chicharones, Las Yayas, Mata de La Palma, Azui, La Paja and Monte Coco, as a number of bandits infest and hide in the country within the lines of the above. The planes circled over and around the various towns landing at intervals at Marcoris and Hato Mayor to receive radio messages and to drop messages to the troops in the field. Major Cunningham led a flight of five DH4's with Lieutenants Harmon J. Norton, Christian F. Schilt, Hayne D. Boyden and Duncan W. Lewis as pilots, making a complete tour of the boundary line of the Southern District. Mosaic mapping has been completed on the road from the Aviation camp to the City of Santo Domingo and work has been started on the road from Santo Domingo City to Santiago, D. R., and completed for a distance of thirty-five kilometres.

Drive for bandits began by 15th Regiment in Dominican Republic.

Circular letter of Major General Commandant to all officers on recommendations of Uniform Board.

Pearl Harbor Marines defeated Fort Ruger Army football team 32-0 on Noilili Field. Eleventh Field Artillery played first quarter against Marines; 44th Infantry second quarter; 11th Field Artillery third quarter; and 44th Infantry the fourth quarter.

October 30th.—Mounted detail from 44th Company raided camp of Tolete in Dominican Republic.

October 31st.—About this date skirmish with a small band of petty thieves, led by Ti Charles, north of Cerca Carvajal, Haiti; one thief killed, one Gendarme stabbed and mortally wounded.

November 1st.—The "Ecole Militaire," or school for aspirants for commissions in Gendarmerie d'Haiti, is in full swing at the Caserne Dartiguenave, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, with a capacity class of twelve students. Captain Selden B. Kennedy is Commanding Officer of the school with First Lieutenant D. P. Calixte as senior instructor.

November 5th.—The mosaic map of the road from Santo Domingo City to Santiago, D. R., has been completed up to the fifty-kilometre post. Photographic flights were made to Santiago, D. R. On way to Santiago, a mosaic map was made of San Francisco de Macoris, Salcedo and Moca. Due to clouds, it was not

practicable to photograph the outskirts of the above places. A mosaic map of Santiago consisting of thirty exposures was made.

November 7th.—Lieutenant Colonel Alexander S. Williams and Mr. Frederick L. Spear, formerly First Lieutenant in Marine Corps, testified before the Haiti-Santo Domingo Senate Committee.

November 8th.—Major General Littleton W. T. Waller testified before the Haiti-Santo Domingo Senate Committee.

November 9th.—Brigadier Generals Albertus W. Catlin and Eli K. Cole testified before the Haiti-Santo Domingo Senate Committee.

Circular letter of Major General Commandant Lejeune informs all officers that his action on recommendations of board concerning readoption of full-dress uniform was held in abeyance.

November 10th.—Brigadier General Eli K. Cole testified before the Haiti-Santo Domingo Senate Committee.

November 11th.—Pearl Harbor Marines defeat All-Army football team at the Honolulu Polo Field by a score of 16-0.

Garage of Marine Detachment Camaguey, Cuba, totally destroyed by fire. One White truck destroyed and a Nash touring car badly damaged.

November 14th.—Brigadier General Eli K. Cole and Major Jesse F. Dyer testified before the Haiti-Dominican Republic Senate Committee.

Quantico boxers defeated Seaman Gunners' School of Washington, at Quantico, with four victories and one draw.

During the week ending the 14th, one airplane was sent to the Eastern District, Dominican Republic, from Santo Domingo City, for operations against bandits in conjunction with the Fifteenth Regiment. A continual patrol was made over the field of operations and officers of the regiment were carried from Field Headquarters to San Pedro de Macoris.

November 15th.—Mr. Richard E. Forrest, Rye, N. Y., Mr. Max Zuckerman (Joseph Rosenthal), ex-Sergeant Major of Marines, and Mr. James Weldon Johnson, testified before the Haiti-Santo Domingo Senate Committee.

About the middle of November the work on the Quantico Stadium was completed; approximately 500 men were kept busy on this job for a month; thousands of cubic yards of earth were removed, the field graded and stands built.

November 16th.—Marine Guard directed to be organized for the

Cleveland under First Lieutenant Oliver T. Francis. Organized at Parris Island and sent to Norfolk on November 28th.

Mr. H. M. Pilkington testified before the Haiti-Santo Domingo Senate Committee.

November 17th.—Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Dougherty, U. S. Army, of Washington, D. C., paid an unofficial visit to Quantico, Va. He was piloted from Anacostia, D. C., and return by First Lieutenant Walter C. Farrell.

November 18th.—Officers' dance at Quantico.

November 21st.—During week ending the 21st one plane was sent to the Eastern District, Dominican Republic, for operations against bandits in conjunction with the Fifteenth Regiment. A continual patrol was made over the field of operations and officers of the regiment were carried from Field Headquarters to San Pedro de Macoris.

November 24th.—Brigade Commander showed President Dartiguenave the message concerning the arrival of the Senate Committee: "The President appeared to be very much pleased with the notice," reported the Brigade Commander.

November 25th.—Quantico football team defeated the Navy team from Hampton Roads, Va., 33 to 0. Among the distinguished guests who witnessed the game were Air Vice Marshal Higgins, Commodore Charlton of the British Royal Air Force, representatives to the Arms Conference; Sir Maurice Hankey, the secretary of the British delegation to the Arms Conference and retired lieutenant colonel of the Royal Marine Artillery; Major General John A. Lejeune, Commandant of the Marine Corps; Major General W. C. Neville, U.S.M.C., and Major General Helmick, U. S. A., Inspector General of the Army.

The Peep Sight of Mare Island one year old.

November 26th.—Service papers of this date state that Captain L. J. Hughes, Quartermaster Department of the Marine Corps, was appointed chairman of a subcommittee of the Federal Purchasing Board under the Budget Bureau, which will consider matters pertaining to the acquirement of provisions for all executive branches of the government.

November 29th.—The First Brigade Commander, Haiti, reported: "The U. S. S. *Argonne* with the Senatorial Investigating Committee arrived in the Harbor. Called on the members of the committee at

8 a.m. Received the Committee ashore with official honors at 8.30 a.m. With the Chargé d' Affaires accompanied the Committee to the Palace where a call was made on the President, then upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Committee then returned to the American Legation. After receiving a visit at the Legation from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Committee then called upon me at Brigade Headquarters. Investigation started during the afternoon, hearings being held at the American Legation. On its arrival ashore the Committee was greeted by members of the Patriotic Union carrying banners with various inscriptions, such as 'Give us liberty or death,' 'Give us our freedom,' etc. The hearings continued daily in Port-au-Prince until December 3rd, when the Committee left Port-au-Prince for St. Michel, stopping at St. Marc, Gonaives, and Ennery, where they stopped two nights at the Atalye Plantation. On December 5th visited Maissade and Hinche, and on December 6th, all left by automobile for Cape Haitien, except Senator Oddie, who flew. The Senators then flew from Cape Haitien to Santiago, D. R.

November 30th.—No contacts with outlaws in Haiti in November. Only one bandit captured (Deus Pierre in Section Bois Joly). One surrender, Delegate Estravil Jean.

Reception by Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., to the Military and Naval Officers and Attachés accredited to the Conference on Limitation of Armament.

Sergeant Major Oscar Seder and Quartermaster Sergeant William J. Limerick were retired.

December 1st.—In accordance with Act of Congress the *Recruiters' Bulletin*, in company with many other publications, were discontinued. The last issue was published November 15th.

From, and including December 1st, the fixed Navy ration allowance is sixty-five cents per man per diem.

The following orders relative to Marine Corps and flight insignia on airplanes were issued by the Major General Commandant:

"1. Upon receipt of this letter the Marine Corps device will be placed on the fuselage or hull of all airplanes, seaplanes and flying boats at your station in the manner described below:

"The device will be identical with the officer's collar ornament (without the rope or the ribbon sometimes placed in the eagle's mouth). The entire device will be in brilliant red, of the same shade

as the red stripe on the rudder, with the exception of the continents of North and South America, which will be in yellow."

December 3rd.—Major General Commandant (retired) George F. Elliott won the putting tournament held by the Senior's Golf Association of the Chevy Chase Club. General Elliott defeated Dr. J. M. Sterret in the final round and won the first prize of twelve golf balls.

Before 15,000 spectators, among them being Secretary of the Navy Edwin Denby, many officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, a football team from the Marine unit at Quantico, Va., defeated a team from the 3rd Corps Area at Homewood Field, Baltimore, by a score of 20 to 0. Great enthusiasm attended the annual clash between the two service teams, among the rooters on either side being Secretary of the Navy Edwin Denby, Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune, General John J. Pershing, Admiral Robert E. Coontz, Major General Wendell C. Neville, Major General James G. Harbord, Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler, and Brigadier General Henry C. Haines. On December 6th the Secretary of the Navy wrote to General Butler as follows: "I don't suppose you have any question about how I felt about the game on Saturday. I think it was the prettiest game I ever saw played, and I have never seen a better team than the Marine Corps eleven to my knowledge. Not only was the game a beautiful spectacle, splendidly played, but the spirit of the teams was so sportsmanlike as to enlist the praise of everyone. It was football at its best, the sport of athletes and gentlemen. I noticed incidents on the field of courtesy and friendliness that made the whole atmosphere clean and pleasant. I never saw a more perfect football machine than the Marine team. Sorry I didn't have a chance to meet them on the field. The whole Navy is proud of their work." When one considers that Secretary Denby won his college letter for playing on the University of Michigan football team the foregoing words mean much. In this connection everyone should read an article entitled "The Game's the Thing," written by Secretary Denby for *The Michigan Alumnus*, November 10, 1921, pages 137-139. On December 9th, Major General C. J. Bailey, Commanding the Third Corps Area, wrote to General Butler congratulating him "on a merited victory and the superior quality of football displayed" by the Marine team and "on one of the cleanest games he had ever seen."

Commander Douglas L. Howard, in charge of athletics at the Naval Academy, is quoted as saying: "We all congratulate you, Lieutenant Beckett and the Marine team on your splendid victory over the Army. The *do or die* spirit of the Marines could not be stopped and the Army was lucky to get through with such a small score against them."

The Quantico Marines won every one of the seven games played with the following scores: Naval Air Station, Hampton Roads (20-0); Baltimore Professionals (21-0); Virginia Military Institute (20-0); Alexandria Dreadnaughts (28-7); George Washington University (20-0); Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Champions of the Navy (33-0); All Army Team (20-0).

December 5th.—Sergeant Louis Gulbransen slipped down from the side of a DH plane, lost his balance and was struck on the head by both blades of the propeller. A portion of his skull was badly crushed and he died on December 11th.

The following officers under the command of Major Roy S. Geiger left Quantico on a cross-country formation flight, consisting of six DH4B airplanes: Captains Harry H. Shepherd and Francis P. Mulcahy, First Lieutenants Earl M. Randall and Walter G. Farrell, and Second Lieutenant Lawson H. Sanderson, for the Marine Flying Field, Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S. C., where they were to participate in manœuvres, and returned to Quantico, December 13th. The flying time on this complete flight, from December 5th to 13th, was ninety hours and thirty minutes. It is estimated that 7700 miles were covered.

December 6th.—The Marine Detachment of the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C., participated in a parade in the city of Charleston for the visiting Governors of thirty-five states. Major Paul A. Capron, commanding the barracks, viewed the parade from the reviewing stand and on December 7th reported to Major General Commandant Lejeune "that the appearances of the men, and the Marine Corps in general, was most highly spoken of by all Governors, especially Governor Cooper, of South Carolina, Governor Miller, of New York, Governor Sproul, of Pennsylvania, and Governor Edwards, of New Jersey.

December 8th.—On December 4th seven airplanes proceeded from Santo Domingo City to Cape Haitien, Republic of Haiti, via Santiago, D. R., for the purpose of transporting the Senatorial Investi-

gating Committee to such parts of the Dominican Republic as they might request. These planes flew in formation, and were piloted by Major Cunningham, Captain Presley, Lieutenants Norton, Lewis, Boyden, Schilt and Sergeant Hanst. The planes arrived at Cape Haitien, Republic of Haiti, after a flight of two hours and fifteen minutes. Upon arrival it was found that the Senatorial Investigating Committee had been delayed, due to the large number of hearings being held. On Wednesday, December 7th, the four Senators, together with other members of the party, flew from Cape Haitien, Republic of Haiti, to Santiago, Dominican Republic. Three planes from the Fourth Air Squadron, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, piloted by Captain Page, Lieutenants Major and Hall, requested to join the party, making a formation flight consisting of ten planes, led by the Commanding Officer of the First Air Squadron. The Senatorial Committee and party remained in Santiago, D. R., over night, and Senators McCormick and Oddie left by automobile to Santo Domingo City, the following day. Senators Pomerene, Jones and four other members of the party availed themselves of the airplanes and arrived in Santo Domingo City, D. R., December 8th, and were met by the Military Governor and his Flag Secretary.

BRIGADE DIARY REPORTS

December 8th.—"The Senatorial Committee arrived this afternoon, a section of the party coming from Santiago by airplane, the others coming overland by motor transportation and mules. Airplane section arrived 10.30 a.m., road section at 7.30 p.m.

"First Lieutenant H. M. H. Fleming, 70th Company, 15th Regiment, in command of a detachment of the 70th Company, stationed at Higüey, Dominican Republic, proceeded with a patrol on December 6th to cover the district of El Cerrito. On the evening of the 7th he got information that Jose Cortico was in the district. The Jefe of the district, Victor Yariaro, located the camp of Cortico, and reported to Lieutenant Fleming and volunteered to conduct the patrol to the site. At daylight on the morning of the 8th Fleming divided his force into two parties and advanced from opposite sides of the mountain and the bandits were caught between the two parties. In the fight which ensued two bandits were killed. The other two escaped but were found later and killed by the Jefe Yariaro. The bandits killed were Jose Cortico, leader, Aquilino de Castro, leader, Pedro Natera and Valincio de Aza, bandits. These bandits were all

armed and fired on the patrol, fighting to the last. The strength of this patrol were six, made up as follows: Lieutenant Fleming, two Marines, the Chief of Police of Higuey, and two of his policemen." (Report of Brigade Commander.)

About 8 p.m. a fight occurred in a native *cantina* or dive at Managua, Nicaragua, between Nicaraguans and Marines. Three native policemen killed and four wounded. Civilians firing indiscriminately wounded three Marines and one horse. December 8th is a National Fiesta Day, called the *Purísima*.

December 9th.—The monument, "The Crusader for the Right," dedicated at Quantico.

First Lieutenant Louis Cukela, Gunnery Sergeant Ernest A. Janson (Charles F. Hoffman), Private John J. Kelly, Sergeant Matej Kocak, and Corporal John H. Pruitt awarded the Italian *Croce di Guerra*, the last-named two, posthumously. The Adjutant General of the Army forwarded the medals to Headquarters on January 11, 1922.

The 24-foot motor sailer was run on a reef at the entrance to Sumay Channel December 9th. The waves were running high at that time and the wind was cross channel, the motor sailer was caught by a wave at the neck of the channel and before it could recover was caught by a second wave and set on the reef. The only damage done was to the bottom of the boat, the propeller guard, and forward towing post, all of which can be repaired at this station. (Report from Guam.)

"Honors were rendered the Senators upon their arrival at the Palace at 9 a.m. A battalion was paraded in front of the palace and a salute of seventeen guns was fired from Fort Ozama.

"The Military Governor, the Commanding General and their staffs greeted the Senators after honors and the Senators were presented to the Heads of Departments in the Palace.

"Hearings by the Committee commenced at 10 a.m.

"Admiral and Mrs. Robison received in honor of the Senatorial Committee at their home this afternoon. A large number of Dominicans were present, and practically all of the American Colony." (Report of Brigade Commander, Santo Domingo.)

December 13th.—Withdrawal of American troops stationed in Cuba will be requested by the government under a joint resolution passed by both houses of congress. The resolution stated that "it would be regarded as a friendly act" if the American govern-

ment acceded to the request. The Marines referred to are those stationed at Camaguey and not those at Guantanamo Bay. The post at Camaguey was established at a time when the Cuban Government was coöperating with the United States in resisting revolutionary and pro-German propaganda. The World War was in progress and a revolution in Cuba would have meant the loss of the sugar crop to the world. On July 6, 1921, the Secretary of State wrote to the Secretary of the Navy: "I hope that the Navy Department will continue to maintain the garrison at Camaguey for the present until such time as the situation is such as to be within the control of the armed forces of the government of Cuba."

Brigadier General John H. Russell ordered by radio to report in person to the Major General Commandant "for special temporary duty in connection with Haitian affairs." He sailed from Port-au-Prince, Haiti, on the 16th.

"The Commanding General, in company with Colonel Rixey, made an inspection of the new Policia Training Centre at the Experimental Station at Jaina, about ten miles west of this city.

"A Policia officers' school has been conducted there for several months, and a camp has been erected pending the arrival of Policia troops which are to undergo training.

"At present a number of Policia officers are completing their Course of instruction by firing the Army Qualification Course at the Brigade Training Centre.

"A rifle range is to be constructed at the new Policia Training Centre." (Report of Brigade Commander.)

December 14th.—"The Commanding General and Mrs. Lee entertained the Senators and their ladies and a large number of the American Colony at a picnic supper at Jaina Beach, Santo Domingo."

Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune delivered an address at Portland, Me., at the dedication of a monument to Harold Andrews, the first man from Maine killed in the World War.

December 15th.—Colonel John H. Russell flew from Port-au-Prince to Santo Domingo City for a conference with the Senate Committee. Returned by air the next day.

The President of the French Republic conferred the Cross of Officer of the Legion of Honor on Brigadier General George Richards.

Two special airplane flights were made over the cane fields and

various sugar estates of the Eastern District, Dominican Republic, carrying Senators Pomerene and Jones as passengers on an observation trip. Mrs. Oddie, wife of Senator Oddie, member of the Senate Investigating Committee, was taken for an airplane flight over the interesting points in the Southern District, Dominican Republic.

Serious accident occurred to the plant of the *Compagnie d'Eclairage Electrique* of Port-au-Prince, Haiti. M. G. O. No. 76, December 23, 1921, and a letter of the electric company highly praises the Marines.

Brigadier General George Richards arrived in Washington on the 15th of December after a tour of inspection in the West Indies. He left Washington on October 30th, arrived at Parris Island, S. C., on the 21st; left Parris Island October 24th and arrived Camaguey, Cuba, November 2nd, where he remained over night as the guest of Colonel Charles S. Hill; arrived Santiago-de-Cuba November 3rd and left the next day on the U. S. S. *Montcalm*; arrived at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, November 4th, and left there the next day on the U. S. S. *Osceola* for Port-au-Prince, Haiti, where he arrived November 6th; left Port-au-Prince November 19th and arrived Cape Haitien, Haiti, the same day; left Cape Haitien November 25th and arrived Santiago, Dominican Republic, the same day; left Santiago November 27th and arrived Santo Domingo City, D. R., the same day; left Santo Domingo City on the U. S. S. *Potomac* on November 30th and arrived at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, December 2nd; left Guantanamo Bay December 5th and arrived at Camaguey, Cuba, on the 6th; left Camaguey the 8th and arrived in Washington, D. C., on the 15th of December.

Captain Paul Brown was retired.

Sergeant Major John E. Lesage was retired.

Ferdinand Foch, Marshal of France, addressed the following letter to the Commanding General, 2nd Division. (Published in General Orders No. 54, 2nd Division, December 15, 1921.):

"My dear General:

"The Second Division that I had the honor of reviewing on December seventh at Camp Travis, has made a profound impression upon me.

"By its magnificent appearance it gave evidence that it remains worthy of a past of which it is justly proud and which is inscribed in the folds of its colors with the immortal names of BOIS DE BELLEAU, DE VIERZY ET TIGNY, DE THIACOURT DE LA MEUSE and THE RHINE.

"I have every assurance that it will continue to follow its glorious traditions and thus the splendid military qualities of which it gave proof on the battlefields

of France in 1918 will be at the same time its honor in the past and its guide for the future.

"I beg that you will transmit to your splendid command my most cordial felicitation.

"I join thereto, for you, my dear General, the expression of my best sentiments.

F. FOCH."

December 16th.—"The Senatorial Party was entertained at a dance given last night by prominent Dominicans at the Union Club. The American Minister was present and the Military Governor and Commanding General with their respective Staffs.

"The *Argonne* sailed at 11.30 a.m. this morning with the Senatorial party, a number of officers and about 250 enlisted men returning to the States on her." (Report of Brigade Commander.)

December 19th.—Examination from ranks for commissions begin. It should be of interest to all enlisted men to know that the door to the commissioned grade is wide open at all times but only those specially fitted may enter. In other words, it is not open for the mob to rush in but only to those who by hard work have adequately prepared themselves to "carry on" successfully.

Orders issued to recruiting officers not to accept any for first enlistment. No reenlistments from Army and Navy. This order to remain in force until January 31, 1922.

December 21st.—During the week ending December 21st, one airplane was sent to San Pedro de Macoris, D. R., for the purpose of participating in the Field Operations of the 15th Regiment against bandits. This plane was used for the purpose of communicating with the different elements of the Regiment in the Field, reconnaissance and scouting.

First Sergeant Michael Bagan retired.

A VE-7 was sent from Quantico to U. S. Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Va., to make an altitude flight for the purpose of taking up instruments for observation and test. An altitude of 20,200 feet was attained.

December 22nd.—Major General Charles S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry, U. S. Army, with his staff, visited Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

December 25th.—The members of the Marine detached postal guard companies all over the United States were recipients of the cordial hospitality of the citizens. The Mayor of Trinidad, Colo., E. H. Day, gave a Christmas Dinner to all the Marines of the postal

guard who were in Trinidad or passed through that town. Veterans of Foreign Wars, in New York coöperating with Mr. F. A. Muschenhein, proprietor of Hotel Astor, gave a similar dinner to the postal guard Marines in New York at Hotel Astor. Mr. Samuel L. Rothapfel, an ex-Marine and General Manager of the Capitol Theatre in New York, supplied all the cigarettes and cigars for this dinner. Mr. S. P. Thrasher headed a committee of fifteen of the Marine Corps League of Chicago that gave a dinner at Hotel La Salle to 185 Marines of the postal guard.

Statement of views of the special committee to investigate the occupation and administration of Haiti and Santo Domingo upon its return to Washington, D. C., December 26, 1921, follows:

HAITI

"The Special Senate Committee to Investigate the Occupation and Administration of the Territories of Haiti and the Dominican Republic will not publish its report until about February 1st, but, after the members of the committee had conferred with Secretary Hughes and Secretary Denby, Senator McCormick gave out the following summary of the views of its members, as far as they relate to the Republic of Haiti. A statement regarding Santo Domingo will follow."

The members of the committee are unanimous in the belief that the presence of the small American force in Haiti is as necessary to the peace and development of the country as are the services to the Haitian Government of the American officials appointed under the treaty of 1915. There can be no abrogation of the treaty, and at this time no diminution of the small force of marines.

It is important that steps should be taken forthwith to coördinate the labors of the representatives of the United States Government in Haiti, and of the so-called American treaty officials. There should be appointed a special representative of the President, a high commissioner, in whom should be vested the usual diplomatic powers of an envoy extraordinary, and to whom, furthermore, all the American officials appointed under the treaty, as well as the commandant of the marine brigade, should look for direction and guidance. The members of the committee know of no reason why the duties of the financial advisor and the collector of customs should not be discharged by one person.

They believe that there ought to be no further delay in the matter of the new loan, in order that the debt held in Europe may be discharged on advantageous terms, and the just claims of Haitian citizens against their own Government may be promptly paid. The interest of Haiti, and more particularly of the common people of Haiti, require the determination of the conditions of the charter of the national bank and the early issuance of subsidiary coinage.

It should be borne in mind that the vast mass of Haitian people, simple, kindly, gentle, and generous, live in a state of almost primitive poverty and ignorance. For generations there had been no roads in Haiti, prior to the arrival of the Americans in 1915. There are few trails and few towns. There was almost no travel and almost no education. The overwhelming majority of the people—perhaps 98 per cent. of all—cannot read or write. All had been a prey to revolutionary movements which swept the country with increasing frequency, until the massacre of the political prisoners in the jail in Port-au-Prince in July, 1915, was followed by the murder of President Sam in the French Legation by the mob, which dragged his dismembered trunk through the streets of Port-au-Prince, while his head and limbs were carried aloft on the bayonets of rioting soldiery. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that naturally rich though Haiti is in agricultural resources, exports and revenues have fallen far behind those of Porto Rico or Cuba, where, with similar soil and like climate under ordered government, the industry of the people has produced a great export trade. For example, Haiti—which in area is three times as large as Porto Rico and has twice the population of Porto Rico—in 1919 exported products to the value of \$21,000,000, as against products to the value of \$79,000,000 exported from Porto Rico, while in 1920 exported products to the value of \$19,000,000, as compared to products with a value of \$150,000,000 exported from Porto Rico.

Peace and order have been established everywhere in Haiti. Road building has been begun and other public works are under way. Sanitary work has cleaned up the once filthy coast towns. The committee believes that as soon as the necessary administrative coördination has been established and as soon as the necessary decisions have been taken upon matters financial, improvement in Haiti will be noticeable almost immediately.

Although the committee found the country completely at peace, it heard all those who came before it with charges arising out of the period of lawlessness in the north and northeast of the country two years and more ago, charges directed especially at alleged violent and illegal acts of some half dozen officers. The committee requires further time to analyze the testimony taken and to await the result of inquiries instituted as a result of that testimony.

The chairman of the committee has ventured to point out the very great importance for carefully choosing for service in Haiti, in civil or military capacities, officers who are sympathetic with Haitian people, who will seek to establish cordial personal relations with the Haitians. Officers of the Marine Corps going to Haiti should understand that in order fully to discharge their duty to the United States and to deserve the commendation of their superiors, they must consider the dual responsibilities of their duty. They should be selected not only because of their capacity to command troops, but to command them in Haiti and among the Haitian people. Conversely, the intelligent and active elements of the Haitian people must appreciate that since American forces are to continue in Haiti for the maintenance of peace, and since under the existing treaty American officials are to remain to help the Haitian Government to carry out necessary reforms, the greatest measure of service to Haiti with the smallest possible degree of friction will require a spirit of accommodation

and coöperation, not only on part of the American officials but also on the part of those in Haiti who are active in the life of the capital and of the other principle centers.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

"The political leaders in the Dominican Republic have rejected the conditions proposed for the withdrawal of the American forces, as contained in the proclamation of the Military Governor of last June, issued by the direction of the President of the United States. The population, under the advice of the leaders, has declined to take any steps to hold elections to constitute a Dominican government, which might negotiate the terms and arrange the conditions of the withdrawal of the American forces and terminate the military government constituted in Dominican territory by the forces of the United States. At the present time it is impossible to advise a substantial modification of the terms of the Proclamation, regarded as necessary to assure civil order and peace within Dominican territory, the maintenance of its credit, and the discharge of its obligations.

"With the exception of the activities of some small scattered bands of highwaymen in the extreme eastern part of the Dominican territory, where banditry has been chronic for a generation, there has been for several years such peace and order as is without precedent in the modern history of the country. Under the direction of the military government, the towns have been made clean, their streets have been paved, the harbors and docks have been improved, and schools have been widely established. It may be estimated that there are four or five times as many scholars at present as there were before the American regime.

"The most important work inaugurated under the American occupation, however, has not been completed, to wit, the road from the north to the south of the country. The country was almost roadless, prior to the American administration. Its poverty, its sparse population, and its frequent revolutions may be attributed in great part to the utter lack of communication between the interior and the coast, and between the northern and southern parts of the Republic.

"The ambitious—perhaps too ambitious—program of public works was undertaken by the then Military Governor at a time when in Santo Domingo, as in other countries about the Caribbean Basin, exporting similar products, there was a great trade boom and increase in revenues. Since the collapse of values and the depression of

trade, the revenues have suffered grievously. It was recently found necessary to issue a short-term loan to continue necessary public works. This loan is additional to a prior short-term loan made to satisfy the claims against the Dominican Government incurred in violation of the Convention of 1907 with the United States. The service of these two loans, including the provisions for their amortization, are unusual and crushing. They exhaust so large a part of the revenues of the Republic as to cripple its ordinary administration. If it be practicable to do so, the members of the Committee believe that a new loan should be made to fund the two loans last mentioned, to secure the sums necessary to complete the highway from the north to the south and to enable the Government to do the work necessary to assure the construction of a good road from Seibo and San Pedro de Macoris through Santo Domingo to the frontier. These roads will afford regular, easy and economic means of communication and commerce hitherto not in existence, and will act as so effective and obvious a deterrent to revolution that they will enable a Dominican Government to give such assurances of stability and order as would justify the Government of the United States in agreeing to a material modification of the terms set forth in the Proclamation of last June. It may be noted, too, that at this time of depression, when all classes of the population, merchants no less than planters and laborers, are suffering, the employment which would result from a loan would afford relief much to be desired. In this connection it may be properly suggested that as part of any agreement between the Dominican Republic and the United States, it would contribute very greatly to the prosperity and order of the Dominican people, as well as to the maintenance of the traditional good relations between them and the United States to accord to the Dominican Republic the same tariff conditions as those which are accorded to the Republic of Cuba.

"The Committee has not concluded its hearings on the Dominican Republic."

December 26th.—Manuel Head, owner of a coffee shop, shot and killed William Decker, a prominent resident of Key West, Fla., on Christmas Day. Head was escorted to jail by a detachment of Marines. After the Marines were relieved of the duty of guarding the jail a mob lynched Head on the 26th.

Secretary of Navy Denby visited Quantico to hunt ducks and quail, spent about a week in Quantico, presented the miniature gold

footballs to members of football team and congratulated them on their brilliant record.

December 29th.—Navy Department, G. O. No. 76, authorized issue of "The Dominican Campaign Badge" (May 5th to December 4th, 1916).

Navy Department, G. O. No. 77, authorized issue of "The Haiti Campaign Badge, 1919-1920" (April 1, 1919, to June 15, 1920). This general order contains the following:

"4. In cases where an officer or enlisted man of the Navy or Marine Corps who has received a Haiti Campaign Badge for services rendered during 1915, is also entitled to a Haiti Campaign Badge, 1919-1920, in lieu of the second badge, a clasp inscribed '1919-1920' will be awarded and issued, to be worn on the ribbon of the Haiti Campaign Badge first awarded. Officers and men in this category will wear a bronze star on the ribbon representing the badge to denote possession of the 1919-1920 clasp."

December 30th.—"The operation in the Eastern District has been completed, but no report has been received. A new departure was employed during the period covered by the operation by cutting trails through the *bush* in the Jagual section. This section was almost impenetrable before, but now manœuvres will be greatly facilitated." (Report of Brigade Commander, Dominican Republic.)

December 31st.—Brigadier General Charles G. Long retired.

Colonel John H. Russell nominated for Brigadier General.

Lieutenant Colonel Richard M. Cutts detached from Quantico to duty as Control Force Marine Officer, Control Force, Atlantic Fleet.

"During the month Lieutenant Colonel Harllee, with his regiment, has been operating against a forest stronghold of Natera, in the rectangle Ramon Santana-Jagual-La Noria-Diego. This forest has been the rendezvous and hiding place of Natera and his band for years; it was a most inaccessible place for our men, having but few trails known to any but bandits, the roughest sort of terrain, cut with deep ravines, and covered with a dense underbrush. Harllee * * * cut wide trails about five hundred yards apart east and west and north and south through the forest and thus made its inmost recesses accessible to our mounted troops, hence these bandits must find a new rendezvous in some other bandit's territory, possibly at the cost of

the extermination of one or the other or both bands." (Report of Brigade Commander, Dominican Republic.)

"The native Policia officers, twenty (20) in number, were started in school at Jaina, about ten miles west of this city, shortly after my arrival here and fourteen (14) of those were graduated and given their certificates by the Governor on the 22nd inst. Those officers were undergoing an intensive training course at our training centre and finished same on December 21st. The training centres are ready at Santiago and at Jaina for the training of the Policia. The Policia troops for training are now at those centres and will take up their training under Marine officers and those native officers on January 1st. We will then be enabled to train intensively about 35 per cent. of the Policia each two (2) months (enlisted strength now 600." (Report of Brigade Commander, Dominican Republic.)

January 1st, 1922.—Enlisted strength of Marine Corps 21,311, or 311 overstrength. These figures do not include reservists or those awaiting dishonorable discharge.

The provisions of Marine Corps, Orders No. 50, regarding examination for promotion of commissioned officers became effective.

Due to frozen pipe connections a stove with hot water tank connections blew up at Quantico and as a result Sergeant William R. Line was fatally injured and considerable damage done to the barber shop and to the post exchange building.

January 2nd.—In response to the request of Major General Charles S. Farnworth, Chief of Infantry, Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler, U.S.M.C., visited the Infantry headquarters. General Butler made a brief address. In addition to the officers attached to the office of the Chief of Infantry those officers on duty in the offices of the Chief of Field Artillery, Chief of Cavalry and Chief of Coast Artillery also were invited to meet the General. The General told of the work being done by the Marine Corps and the methods which were employed to maintain the personnel on an efficient and highly trained level. Primarily, he dealt with matters pertaining to morale and esprit de corps and the means adopted by the Marines to instill this spirit into every member of their organization.

In introducing General Butler to the assembled officers, General Farnworth stated that he had been to Quantico and was very highly pleased with what he had seen; that no one could dispute the fact that the *esprit* of the Marines was of the highest order, probably ranking first in the United States Services. He further

stated that he had asked General Butler to speak to them on the subject of the maintenance of *esprit* and the conduct of the Quantico Post. General Butler talked for about an hour, describing the methods used at Quantico—that the Marines worked in spurts with definite objects in view. To illustrate this point General Butler stated that during the months of August and September energies were devoted day and night to military training and preparation of personnel and materiel for the Wilderness Manœuvres; that upon the return from these manœuvres intensive military training was abandoned and the work of the Marines was intensively directed to construction work and athletics—principally football—with the definite object of defeating the Navy and Army, and the construction of a stadium in which to play the big games with the Navy. This period was concluded with the football victory over the Army at Baltimore, and on December 3rd military work was resumed and continued until the Christmas holidays, when due to their excellent performance of duty, liberty was granted to the whole command for ten days to spend Christmas and New Year at home. Upon the return of the men to the Post, intensive military instruction was started with Organization Schools, and the afternoons, from one to four-thirty, devoted to the upkeep of the Post, construction work, etc. General Butler told his audience about the purchase of the \$21,000 organ from the men's funds, and the encouragement of all the command to live economically, burning wood instead of coal, thereby saving money and at the same time clearing the dead wood and the unsightly trees from the woods surrounding the Camp—in other words, killing two birds with one stone. He told his listeners of the efforts to run the Post by working diligently and hard at certain things until just before becoming stale, when the efforts of the command would be shifted to something else so as to keep interest alive; that the Marines, at all times, had vocational schools, principally for the training of the men to perform the necessary mechanical work of the Camp. General Butler pointed out that in all intensive drives, officers worked with the men and that every effort was made to have the men take pride in whatever they were doing, no matter whether manual labor or military drills; that a system of competition and rewards was maintained. General Butler had not prepared a set address but rambled on in his unique style on all sorts of subjects, his one idea being to show that everything

that was done at Quantico was with the idea of keeping alive a healthy big *esprit*.

January 3rd.—First Lieutenant Elton C. Hersman, a Student Naval Aviator at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., was killed while flying as a passenger in an N-10 seaplane.

The *North Dakota* was in collision with the Nova Scotia schooner *T. K. Bentley* off Cape Cod, Mass., and each vessel suffered some damage, but arrived at the navy yard Boston, January 4th. No person was injured. The Marine officer of the *North Dakota* is Captain Wethered Woodworth.

January 5th.—The Marine Detachment of the Cruiser *Savannah* went on board with Second Lieutenant James Ackermann as Marine Officer.

January 6th.—Captain George W. Hamilton, U.S.M.C., flew to New York City from Quantico to attend a dinner given by the Aero Club of America as the invited representative of the Marine Corps.

At the Quarterly Conference held at Headquarters, General Lejeune announced "that recruiting has been temporarily stopped on account of the Corps being over 21,000 men. We are going to get down to about 20,650 and will run at that number until the end of the fiscal year, which will keep us within the average strength appropriated for, of 21,000."

The *Tacoma* Marine Guard, under command of First Lieutenant William J. Whaling, sailed on the *Argonne* for the Canal Zone where it will join the *Tacoma*.

January 8th.—Major William F. Bevan reported informally to the Chief Coördinator under General Dawes (Director of the Budget) for instruction preliminary to assignment to duty in that office. The personnel of the office of the Chief Coördinator consists principally of Army, Navy and Marine Officers.

January 9th.—Movies of the Battle of Jutland, shown at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Sergeant Major Thomas F. Hayes (retired) died at Naval Hospital, Washington.

The 9th Company consisting of Captain James M. Bain, Captain Jacob Leinhard, First Lieutenant Otto E. Bartoe and 135 enlisted men left Quantico and went aboard the *Florida* (Flagship of Control Force) lying off Blackstone Island in the Chesapeake. The Company carried with it: one 155-mm. gun, one limber, two 75-mm. guns, two caissons, four trailers for 75-mm. guns, one ten-ton tractor, three

three-ton tractors and one rolling kitchen. Under Lieutenant Colonel Cutts the 9th Company will hold a "laboratory test" for landing Marine artillery from ships for advanced base training. In other words, "simulated manœuvres" will be held. It was originally intended to send an advanced base force for this purpose, but for economical reasons we must be content with a "sample."

January 10th.—Major General Wendell C. Neville made an address at a dinner given by the Military Order of Foreign Wars, National Commandery at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia. Among those present were Major General (retired) Littleton W. T. Waller, Major Littleton W. T. Waller, Jr., Major Randolph Coyle and Captain (retired) John G. Muir.

Communal elections held in Haiti. While a great deal of activity was shown in Port-au-Prince, "and in one instance a truck is being used to carry voters from one poll to another, law and order prevail."

January 12th.—Major General John A. Lejeune delivered a lecture to the student officers of the Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia.

Surgeon General Stitt inspected Quantico.

January 14th.—During the week ending January 14th planes were sent from Santo Domingo City to participate in the Field Operations of the 15th Regiment against bandits.

January 15th.—Military Governor of Santo Domingo reported to Major General Commandant: "Operations 15th Regiment begun January 11th, concluded January 15th; 447 suspicious characters collected, 112 identified, and 91 convicted as bandits."

January 16th.—Lieutenant Colonel Frank Halford was elected one of the directors of the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C. Term of office of Brigadier General George Richards, as President of the Army and Navy Club, expired.

January 19th.—Brigadier General George Richards delivered a lecture at Marine Corps School.

January 21st.—The annual Wallow of the Washington Corral, Military Order of the Carabao, was held at Rauscher's, Washington, D.C. As the order was organized in Manila in November, 1900, the Wallow this year was in celebration of its twenty-first anniversary. The Wallow was the occasion for the installation of the newly elected Paramount Carabao, Major General Frank McIntyre, U. S. Army, by the retiring Paramount Carabao, Major General Wendell C. Neville, U. S. Marine Corps. The committee in charge of the

Wallow included Colonels David D. Porter and William Hopkins (retired). Brigadier General George Richards was elected *Bell Carabao*.

January 23rd.—The work of the Marine Guard for the Limitation of Armament Conference has been of such high grade that it has been commended. One hundred and thirty-six enlisted Marines are performing this duty under Major William F. Bevan, Captain Francis J. Kelly, Second Lieutenant Gerald C. Thomas and Second Lieutenant André V. Cherbonnier. The detachment has the duty of guarding the delegates and protecting the many secret papers. The men have been very tactful in the execution of this important duty. The officer in charge secured photographs of the twenty-seven delegates and other important officials and had his men memorize their appearance so that when the delegates passed into the building they would not be unnecessarily delayed for identification purposes, such as showing their passes, etc. On Christmas Day the State Department remembered the men of this guard by furnishing the "smokes." One of the men who was sent to the hospital received flowers from the State Department. Eight motorcycle orderlies act as messengers between the State Department and the Conference carrying important and valuable documents to and fro.

Washington Marine Band played at White House at a reception for the delegates to the Agricultural Conference.

Brigadier General Percival C. Pope (retired) died.

January 25th.—Major General Commandant ordered Commanding General, First Brigade, Haiti, to organize immediately a detachment of Marines for duty as Marine Detachment, American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua. "Be prepared to embark and transfer this detachment not later than February 1st via U. S. S. *Nitro* sailing from Port-au-Prince. * * * It is imperative that this detail be composed of men of excellent character, good soldierly bearing and unquestioned integrity * * *."

January 27th.—The following orders were issued: "Withdraw Marine Detachment from Camaguey, Cuba, and report with command to Commandant Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, for duty. * * * On date of reporting to Commandant Guantanamo designation Marine Detachment, Camaguey, changed to Second Separate Battalion, U. S. Marines."

January 28th.—The roof of the Knickerbocker Theatre, Washington, D. C., fell in, causing almost a hundred deaths. Marine

detachments from the Navy Yard (Lieutenant Colonel Robert Y. Rhea), Marine Barracks (Major Clayton B. Vogel) and Armament Conference Guard (Major William F. Bevan) were commended for their hard and gallant performance in rescue work. The above officers and the following were commended for their well-performed duty: Captains S. L. Howard, Francis J. Kelly, Jr., Francis G. Kieren, Thomas P. Cheatham; First Lieutenants Miller B. Parsons, Clarence M. Ruffner, André V. Cherbonnier, Blythe G. Jones, Walter G. Farrell; Second Lieutenant Gerald C. Thomas; Marine Gunner W. O. Corbin; and all enlisted men.

January 31st.—Sergeant Ralph N. Henshaw won the District of Columbia pocket billiard championship.

The Senate investigation in the Chamberlain case is progressing very slowly. The Committee is receiving a mass of evidence. First Lieutenant Clarence M. Ruffner is representing the Navy Department.

February 3rd.—"Business meeting of the Government." President Harding and General Dawes addressed the meeting. Report for first six months made. Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune, Brigadier General Charles G. McCawley, Colonel Rufus H. Lane, Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Matthews, Major Bennet Puryear, Major William S. Harrison, Captain Louis J. Hughes, First Lieutenant Spencer N. Phillips, Mr. Trail and others were present.

Major General Wendell C. Neville addressed the Military Order of Foreign Wars at Hartford, Conn. The Governor and ex-Governor of Connecticut were present. The other two speakers were Colonel Bishop (Canadian ace of aces) and Admiral Chatfield of the Royal British Navy.

February 4th.—Major General Wendell C. Neville addressed the members of the Marine Corps Association of Western Massachusetts, of Springfield, Mass., at noon.

FROM PEKING TO URGA, MONGOLIA

A party left the Shih Chi Men Railroad Station, Peking, China, on the 9.00 a.m. train, November 8, 1920, for Urga, Mongolia, via Kalgan, for the purpose of rescuing Mr. Mills, an American Mining Engineer, from the besieged city of Urga. The party comprised the following: Twelve Americans, including Major Samuel W. Bogan, U. S. Marine Corps (who had been granted ten days leave and travel time to make the trip), Gunnery Sergeant Tieken and Private King, U. S. Marine Corps (these two Marines were sent in accord-

ance with a request from the American Minister for two enlisted men to act as chauffeurs), and two British officers. Kalgan was reached at 3.00 p.m., the 8th, and the party left there at 12.45 a.m., the 9th. The leading automobile was equipped with a small searchlight and all cars were fitted with fur hoods to prevent the radiators from freezing. The Swedish Mission was reached at 1.00 p.m., where the party remained overnight and continued the trip at 6.30 a.m. the 10th. Pang Kiang was reached at 2.15 p.m. the 10th, Ehrlien at 12.30 the 11th, where the night was spent. An early start was made on the 11th and Udde reached at 2.00 p.m. the 11th. Saiossu was reached at 11.30 p.m. and the night spent there. Leaving Saiossu at 6.30 a.m. the 12th, the party arrived at Guruban Talogoi at 8.30 p.m. and rested overnight there, leaving the next morning, the 13th, at 6.30 a.m. The final destination, the Mongolian Trading Company in Urga, was reached at 5.00 p.m. (Peking time), November 13, 1920. Urga is located in the north central part of Mongolia on the Tola River, about 250 miles south of Lake Baikal and 670 miles northwest across the Gobi Desert from Kalgan. At Urga the party was met by Mr. Mills and Mr. McLoughlin (an ex-Marine). At 8.15 a.m., November 17, 1920, the party in nine automobiles, left Urga for Kalgan. Passing through Guruban Tologoi, the Tuerin Lamassary, Saiossu, Udde, Erhlien, Lama Temple, Pang Kiang, Chapassu Station, the party arrived at Kalgan at 1.15 p.m., November 21, 1920, where it left by train the next day and arrived at Peking about 3.00 p.m. the same date.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK IN CHINESE FAMINE DISTRICTS

In a talk given before The Marine Corps League of Chicago on the subject of "Some Activities of American Marines in China during the Famine of 1920-1921," Colonel Louis M. Gulick, spoke in part as follows: " * * * In the region affected, north of the Yang-tse-Kiang and south of the Yellow River, covering a part of Chihli, Shantung, and Shansi Provinces, the crops failed for two years. The third year brought forty-five million people to the verge of starvation. This was caused by floods, locusts and lack of rain. * * * During the early winter at the time the activities of the American Red Cross became known, the head of this organization in China requested Marines to carry out the scheme of road building in the famine area. First Lieutenant Edward O. Bogert, U.S.M.C., and some twenty picked men from the American Legation Guard were

sent immediately into the stricken area and for five months they directed gangs of Chinese working on the construction of roads. In building these roads the road was first staked out in sections of five miles and then the people were put to work, under the supervision of two Marines in each section, on the construction of the road. They were paid by meal tickets and these meal tickets entitled them to subsistence for themselves and families at the different commissaries established throughout the area. Families with no men to work were rationed separately. * * * Marines lived in Chinese houses (in the villages) constructed of mud and straw and with the intensity of the Chinese winter, endured many hardships. The greatest praise was given to these men by the American Red Cross, Mrs. Egan, and other foreigners visiting or inspecting the famine area. Mrs. Egan had two Marines act as escort during trip in famine area. * * * Marines for this duty were selected from those who previously had road-building experience and who knew how to speak some Chinese. The work was most strenuous and isolated and most of the men were put on their own initiative. I cannot speak too highly of these famine workers and I know they accomplished all the problems assigned them."

MARINES LAND AT SHANGHAI, CHINA, IN 1913

On July 26, 1913, the Revolutionary Chinese Forces having attacked the Government defenses at Shanghai, China, foreign inter-erts became endangered. The log of the *Rainbow* for this date states: "The firing in the Chinese city became more general and at 3.30 a.m. a number of bullets passed over the ship. The ship was hit in several places but no damage was done." The log of the same vessel under date of the 28th for the period Meridian to 4.00 p.m., reads: "U. S. S. *Albany* sent Landing Force ashore. Made all preparations for sending ashore *Rainbow's* Landing Force of forty Marines, and Machine Gun details of the ship's landing force."

This landing force was sent ashore, in company with landing parties from all other foreign men-of-war then in port, for the purpose of protecting the International Settlements. The Allied forces were under command of a Japanese Admiral who was the Senior Officer Present. In this force America, Great Britain, Japan, Italy and Holland were represented. The Marines serving on board the *Rainbow* consisted of the "Expeditionary Force, U. S. Marines" (under command of First Lieutenant William F. Bevan) that had

arrived originally in Chinese waters in 1911 under Major Philip M. Bannon, and in 1913 consisted of Company D, 1st Reg., Olongapo, P. I. Captain D. Wurtsbaugh, U. S. Navy, acted as Regimental Commander of the American Landing Forces. The Americans landed at Shanghai on the afternoon of July 29, 1913, and were quartered in the Shanghai Municipal Council's Public School in the outskirts of the city near the railroad station, and was assigned the mission of preventing either Rebel or Government Chinese troops from entering the International Settlements. Action in this direction was taken successfully on several occasions. During this period considerable fighting among the Chinese was in progress, particularly at the Kiangnan Arsenal, which was taken by the Rebels and later shelled by Government men-of-war. The majority of the shells missed their target and fell within the City of Shanghai, causing considerable damage at points remote from the arsenal. It was reported at the time that the Chinese suffered approximately 1000 casualties.

The Allied Landing Party accomplished its mission by demonstrations without bloodshed and returned to their vessels on August 17, 1913, the trouble having subsided. The log of the *Rainbow* under date of July 30th states: "5.40 p.m. the *Albany* sent reinforcements ashore to landing party." The *Rainbow's* log shows that the "Landing Force returned aboard with all equipment, having left the school where they had been stationed in good condition." The muster rolls of the *Rainbow's* Marines also carries information consistent with the foregoing.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WORLD WAR

The 15th Company, as part of the First Battalion, Fifth Marines, was billeted in the town of Naix (Gondrecourt Training Area), France, and maintained an anti-aircraft defense, consisting of a section of machine guns, on a high hill near the town. On the night of September 4, 1917, about 10.00 p.m., a German plane flew over the town for about ten minutes and then headed along the railroad track and dropped five bombs. As soon as the first bomb was dropped the machine guns on the hill, under command of Captain James F. Moriarty, opened fire, but without effect, for the enemy plane, when last seen, was not injured. The five bombs did little or no damage.

PROFESSIONAL NOTES

THE following problem and solution were prepared by Captain LeRoy P. Hunt, Instructor in the Department of Military Tactics, Marine Corps Schools, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

MAP DEMONSTRATION

"LOCAL ATTACK—TRENCH WARFARE"

Map: French Plan Directeur.

Tahure Sheet.

1-20,000.

GENERAL SITUATION

The general situation is that of the World War as of 1st October, '18.

The 21st French Corps, as part of the 4th French Army, has been attacking the German intrenched position on the Champagne Front. By the evening of 1st October, 1918, the 21st Corps has reached the general line running from southwest to northeast, just north of Somme-Py. On the evening of 1st-2nd October, 1918, the 2nd Division, A.E.F., temporarily attached to the 21st Corps, moved forward from its reserve position southeast of Souain and relieved certain French units on the line; from point (266.9-277.2) thence northeast along *Tr. de Elbe* and *Tr. des Prussiens* to the vicinity of point (269.7-278.6)—thence northeast to point (270.8-280.5), preparatory to an attack on Blanc Mont Ridge. The extent of the 2nd Division front is the extent of this line, with the 4th Brigade on the left and the 3rd Brigade on the right. Within the 4th Brigade sector, the 6th Regiment Marines occupies the left sub-sector and the 5th Regiment Marines the right sub-sector. On the morning of 2nd October, 1918, the 4th Brigade pushed the left of its line forward and occupied the *Essen* and *Elbe* trenches from Point (266.8-277.8) eastward.

The attack is to be launched at 6.00 a.m. 3rd October, 1918. The plan of attack is as follows:

The 6th Regiment is to advance in column of battalions at H hour. The 5th Regiment is to shift to the left in time to follow the 6th Regiment in support, also in column of battalions, thus putting the entire brigade in column of battalions. A similar plan is to be

carried out by the 3rd Brigade. French troops are to attack simultaneously on both flanks.

To the left of the 4th Brigade sector, in the vicinity of point (266.3-278.0) is a strongly held enemy machine gun position known as the *Essen Hook*, which has held up the advance of the French in their attack of the day before, after several unsuccessful attempts to reduce it. The *Essen Hook* commands the terrain over which the 4th Brigade is to advance.

SPECIAL SITUATION

At 4.00 p.m., 2nd October, 1918, Major A, commanding 1st Battalion, 5th Regiment Marines, at his command post, point (269.4-278.4) receives orders to dispatch one company at 7.00 a.m., 3rd October, 1918, to operate independently against the *Essen Hook* and capture that position in order to insure the safety of the left flank of the 4th Brigade and also to assist the advance of the French unit on the left which is badly depleted in strength.

Major A selects Company A, the left front line company of the battalion to accomplish this mission, together with a one-pounder gun and crew from the Regimental Headquarters Company and one section of Machine Guns from the Regimental Machine Gun Company. The position of Company A is in the *Essen* and *Elbe* trenches between points (268.2-278.1) and (268.4-278.2), with two platoons in the *Essen* trench and two platoons in support in the *Elbe* trench.

Required:

1. Major A's Action and Orders for the attack on the *Essen Hook*.
2. The action and orders of Captain B (commanding Company A).

A SOLUTION

Upon receipt of orders at 4.00 p.m., 2nd October, 1918, and after deciding upon Company A to carry out this special mission of capturing the *Essen Hook*, Major A sends for Captain B.

Upon Captain B's arrival at the Battalion Command Post, Major A confers with him and explains, with the aid of the map, the general plan of attack of the Division and the present troop disposition; Major A then gives Captain B the following verbal orders at 4.30 p.m.

"Get out your map."

"You already know the position of the enemy to our front and the

plan of the Division attack to-morrow morning. The assaulting battalion of the 6th Regiment jumps off at 6.00 a.m., the other battalions of the Brigade following in column. This Battalion will be the last in column.

"To the left of the Division Sector in the vicinity of point (266.3-278.0), (indicates position on map), is a strongly held enemy position known as the *Essen Hook*. This position has held up the French advance for the past two or three days.

"I have received orders to send one company against this position to seize it, in order to assure the safety of the Brigade flank and at the same time to assist the French advance on our left as the French troops have been badly depleted in strength.

"Your company has been selected to accomplish this mission.

"You will start your company from its present position at 7.00 a.m. and operate independently against the *Hook*, using the *Essen* and *Elbe* trenches to the maximum for cover. Upon completion of your mission you will change direction to the northeast and rejoin the Battalion in its advance. In case you need reinforcements you may call on Company B without further instructions from me. I have instructed Company B accordingly. Arrange direct communication with that company.

"I have attached a one-pounder gun and crew and a machine gun section to your company to use as you may see fit.

"My Command Post remains here until 8.00 a.m., after which time my axis of communication will be east in *Elbe* trench to *Boyau d'Augsbourg*, thence north in the *Boyau d'Augsbourg*.

"If there are no questions, that is all."

Required:

2. The Action and Orders of Captain B (commanding Company A) for his attack on the *Essen Hook*).

At the close of the conference with Major A, Captain B returns to his company command post and at 6.00 p.m., 2nd October, 1918, he assembles his four platoon commanders. Upon their arrival he explains carefully to them with the aid of the map, the general plan of the Division attack which is to be launched the next morning, 3rd October, 1918. He then gives them the following verbal orders regarding the special mission of the company at 6.30 p.m.

"You are familiar with the enemy situation and the plan of attack has just been explained to you.

"To the left of our present position about two kilometres and just to the left of our Brigade Sector is a strongly held enemy posi-

tion known as the *Essen Hook* (indicates position on the map). This position has held up the French advance for the past two or three days.

"This company has been given the special mission of capturing the *Essen Hook*.

"We will start at 7.00 a.m. Company B will support our attack if necessary.

"At present, as you know, we have two platoons in the *Essen* trench, 3rd Platoon on the left, 1st Platoon on the right, and two platoons in the *Elbe* trench, 4th Platoon on the left, 2nd Platoon on the right.

"My general plan of attack against the *Hook* is to follow the *Essen* and *Elbe* trenches westward, in order to obtain cover, to some favorable point from where the company can deploy and operate directly against the enemy position.

"The two leading platoons, 3rd and 4th, will start from their present positions and go westward along the *Essen* and *Elbe* trenches, respectively, in single file. Each of these platoons will send a squad to the front in the trenches, 30 or 40 yards, well supplied with hand grenades and wire cutters. These squads will assure the safety of the advance of the company by investigating and grenading all dugouts and keeping a sharp lookout for traps and mines and by clearing away obstacles. The 1st and 2nd Platoons will follow the 3rd and 4th, respectively, in single file at a distance of 40 yards.

"At a favorable point near the *Hook*, which will be as far as I can tell at this time in the vicinity of point (266.8-277.8), we will halt and bring the one-pounder and machine guns into action from the cover of the trenches, upon what targets we may have picked up by that time. I will give the signal to halt at the proper time. At this point the platoons commanders of the 1st and 2nd Platoons will each detail a squad to take what available positions they can find and put a slow rate of rifle fire and automatic fire on the *Hook*. The 3rd and 4th Platoons will then be sent out in small groups to operate against the *Hook* from the flanks, the 3rd Platoon from the northeast and the 4th Platoon from the south. When the 3rd and 4th Platoons have gotten well to the flanks and have started their advance by small group rushes directly against the *Hook*, the 1st and 2nd Platoons will deploy and start a similar advance against the enemy position from the east. The one-pounder and machine guns will be used to full advantage as this is an ideal opportunity for their use. If any platoon discovers good targets the platoon

commander may send to me for the one-pounder, which will be sent to him if available at the time.

"When we have arrived within assaulting distance of the *Hook* proper, about 100 yards, I will give the signal and the entire company will rush the enemy position with bayonets and hand grenades. The platoons will take up the normal attack formation for the assault, four waves to each platoon.

"Unusual care will be taken to use all available trenches, shell holes and ground folds to the maximum for cover, as there are no trees or vegetation of any kind on or approaching the enemy position.

All captured enemy machine guns will be destroyed.

"Prisoners will be collected and sent to the Regimental Command Post at Somme-Py.

"After the capture of the *Hook*, at the given signal from me, we will change direction to the northeast and rejoin our Battalion.

"The usual number of hospital corpsmen and stretcher bearers will accompany each platoon. Battalion Dressing Station will remain at the junction of *Elbe* trench and *Boyau d'Augsbourg* until noon, after which time it will follow north in the *Boyau d'Augsbourg*.

"Ammunition will be conserved, as the supply question is a difficult one at this time.

"I will accompany the 3rd Platoon until the time for deployment of the company, after which time I will be with the 1st and 2nd Platoons.

"If there are no questions, that will be all."

Upon completion of his conference with his platoon commanders, Captain B sends for the sergeants in charge of the one-pounder gun crew and the machine gun section. He gives them the following verbal order at about 6.30 p.m.

"This Company will start on an independent mission at 7.00 a.m. to-morrow morning. The mission is to capture the enemy position known as the *Essen Hook*, about two kilometres to our left. Have your guns in good shape and be well supplied with ammunition. Be ready to accompany the Company Headquarters Group at 7.00 a.m. I will give further instructions as the attack progresses.

"That is all now."

PISTOL NOMENCLATURE AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

BY COLONEL ARTHUR T. MARIX, U.S.M.C.

1. Execute *unload* every time pistol is picked up *for any purpose*. Never trust your memory as regards the pistol. Consider every pistol as loaded until *you* have proven it otherwise.

2. Always unload the pistol if it is to be left where some one else may handle it.

3. Always point the pistol *up* when snapping it after examination. Keep the hammer down when pistol is not loaded.

4. Never place the finger within the trigger guard until you intend to fire or snap for practice.

5. *Never point the pistol at anyone you do not intend to shoot, nor in a direction where accidental discharge may do harm.* On the range do not snap for practice when standing back of the firing line.

6. Before loading the pistol, draw back the slide and look through the bore to see that it is free from obstruction.

7. On the range, do not insert a loaded magazine until the time for firing.

8. Never turn around at the firing point while you hold a loaded pistol in your hand because, by so doing, you may point it at the man firing alongside of you.

9. Do not load the pistol with a cartridge in the chamber until immediate use is anticipated. If there is any delay, lock the pistol and only unlock it while extending the arm to fire. Do not lower the hammer on a loaded cartridge; the pistol is much safer cocked and locked. A man with small hands must be very careful in lowering the hammer with one hand.

10. In reducing the jam, *first remove the magazine.*

11. To remove a cartridge not fired, first remove the magazine, and then extract the cartridge from the chamber by drawing back the slide.

12. In campaign the pistol should be carried with a fully loaded magazine in the socket, chamber empty, hammer down. The extra magazines should also be fully loaded.

13. When the pistol is carried in the holster, loaded, cocked, and locked, the butt of the pistol should be rotated away from the body when drawing the pistol in order to avoid displacing the safety lock.

14. Mounted men should never, *under any circumstances*, use both hands on the reins when the pistol is drawn.

15. Safety devices should be frequently tested. A safety device is a danger device if it does not work when expected.

